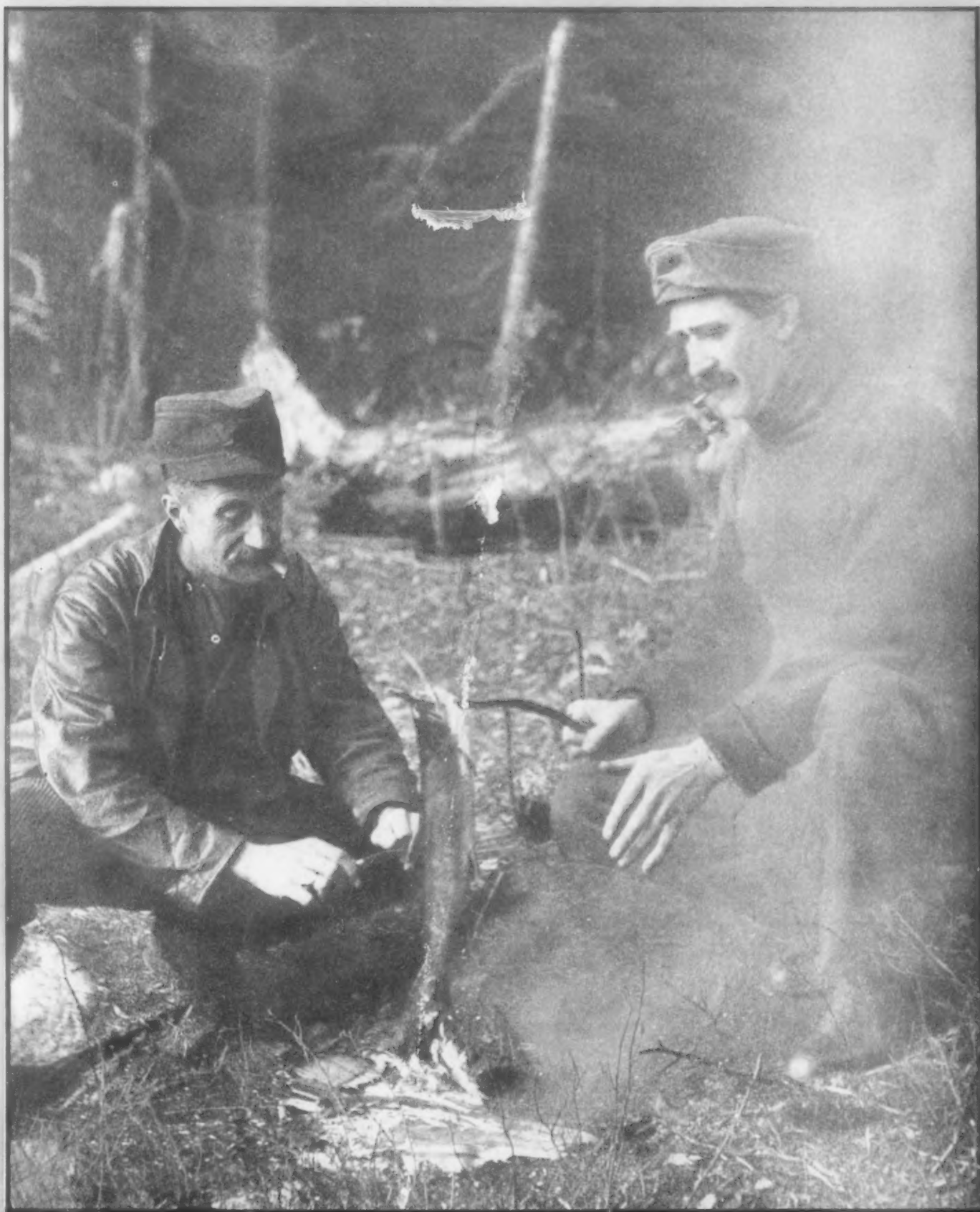


March Thirtieth, 1911



Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



H. B. Lachman

Painted by H. B. Lachman for Cream of Wheat Co.

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"IMITATION, THE SINCEREST FLATTERY"

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Are You Interested in Automobiling?

DO YOU contemplate buying a motor car this season?

So many of your 300,000 fellow-subscribers have written to the editors of Leslie's Weekly for information on automobiles and automobile subjects, that we take this means of reminding the subscribers to Leslie's Weekly of our Automobile Bureau equipped to offer both counsel and advice on all automobile subjects. The services of this bureau will not cost you anything.

The great and growing interest in automobiles, both for commercial use and pleasure, and the large number of motorists among our subscribers, caused us to establish this department; it is at your disposal and we would be glad to have you take advantage of it.

If You Contemplate Buying a Car This Season

and have decided on the make, or are undecided as to the choice between two or three makes, and wish us to give you full information about the material, workmanship, construction and efficiency of the car you have selected, or any other car on the market, fill out this coupon, attached for your convenience, and mail it to us, addressed to Leslie's Automobile Bureau, and it will receive prompt attention.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Ave., New York

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Leslie's Weekly,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

I am thinking of purchasing an automobile. Kindly furnish, without cost to me, complete data as to material, workmanship, construction and efficiency of the car described below:

Choice of Make.....

Kind of Make.....Touring Car.....

Kind of Make.....Commercial Truck.....

Kind of Make.....Horse-power.....

Price.....

Remarks.....

Name.....

Address.....

Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$3.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order. **BACK NUMBERS:** Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

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Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Next Week's Issue

Dated April 6, 1911

Leslie's Special Southern Prosperity Number.

On April 6th LESLIE'S will tell you in text and pictures of the development of the new industrial South—of its remarkable prosperity and its possibilities. Every word in this issue has been written by a Southern authority in his own field of special knowledge. Pictorially the number is superb, showing visually the extraordinary activity of the business centers of the South. Some of the most striking features of the issue follow:

The Cover is a splendid portrait of General Robert E. Lee, from a photograph hitherto unpublished.

Each Governor in the South tells some remarkable facts regarding the progressive policy of his State.

The Noted Southern Editors Will Write the Editorial Page.

A Greater Nation through a Greater South. By John M. Parker, former President of the Southern Commercial Congress.

How the Panama Canal Will Help the South. By Colonel T. P. Thompson, of New Orleans.

A School Desk for Every Southern Boy. By Joseph Dupuy Eggleston, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, Virginia.

What Southern Women Have Done for the New South. By Charles M. Harvey, well-known publicist.

The South's Significant Part in American History. A summary of what the South has done and a forecast of what will be done in the upbuilding of the nation.

What the Demonstration Farms Are Doing for the South. By Clarence J. Owens, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Southern Commercial Congress.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous dashing Confederate cavalry officer, will tell a few of his thrilling reminiscences.

The Wonderful Transformation of the South from an Agricultural to an Industrial Section. By Beverley Buchanan.

Growth of Southern Transportation Facilities. By President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railroad.

State Universities of the South will occupy two pages of pictures.

The Capitols of the South. Two pages of photographs showing the homes of the State governments.

EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS NUMBER WILL BE FULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH A WEALTH OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Here's a Good JOB for YOUNG MEN

EARN \$25 TO \$50 WEEKLY In Automobile Business

Chauffeurs, Automobile Salesmen, Demonstrators and Repairmen are in big demand everywhere. The field is new, work pleasant, and anyone can learn. We teach you in 10 weeks of study during spare time to become thoroughly efficient. Our course of instruction by mail is simple, practical, and very interesting. Besides, we assist you to secure a good position. Free model of automobile to every student.

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Empire Auto. Institute, 487 Empire Bldg.
The Original Automobile School
Rochester, N. Y.
Chauffeurs and competent men supplied owners and garages.

Do This in Your Home

Samples and Book Telling How FREE



We have sent liberal samples of

Johnson's Wood Dye

and Under-Lac (better than shellac and varnish) to all the leading dealers who handle paint—for you to try. If your dealer hasn't the samples or the 25c Book on Wood Finishing, which we also give Free, mail us his name and we will send the samples and book to you Free. You can refinish any furniture, wood-work or floor like new with Johnson's Wood Finishes. Ask for Book LE-51D.
S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.
The Wood Finishing Authorities

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN'S THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE

12mo. \$1.35 net
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS OR
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The man who owns an R. S. Motorcycle can ride any place a wheel can travel. Boulevards, country roads, hills, all are smooth sailing. He can go like the hurricane or loaf along like a zephyr. The simplest, lightest, coolest motor ever developed. A score of features make the 1911 R. S. the choice of every thinking motorcyclist. Write for catalog. Agents wanted.

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Makers Renowned Reading Standard Bicycles
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R-S

Art That Pays from the Start

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Pretty Sketches Have Made Fortunes

for the famous dressmakers of Paris and New York. It is the most effective way to get business.

Many successful painters and illustrators started as FASHION ARTISTS.

You Can Pick It Up in a Week

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W. MARTIN JOHNSON CO.
21 East 27th St., New York

Completing Uncle Sam's New Dreadnought

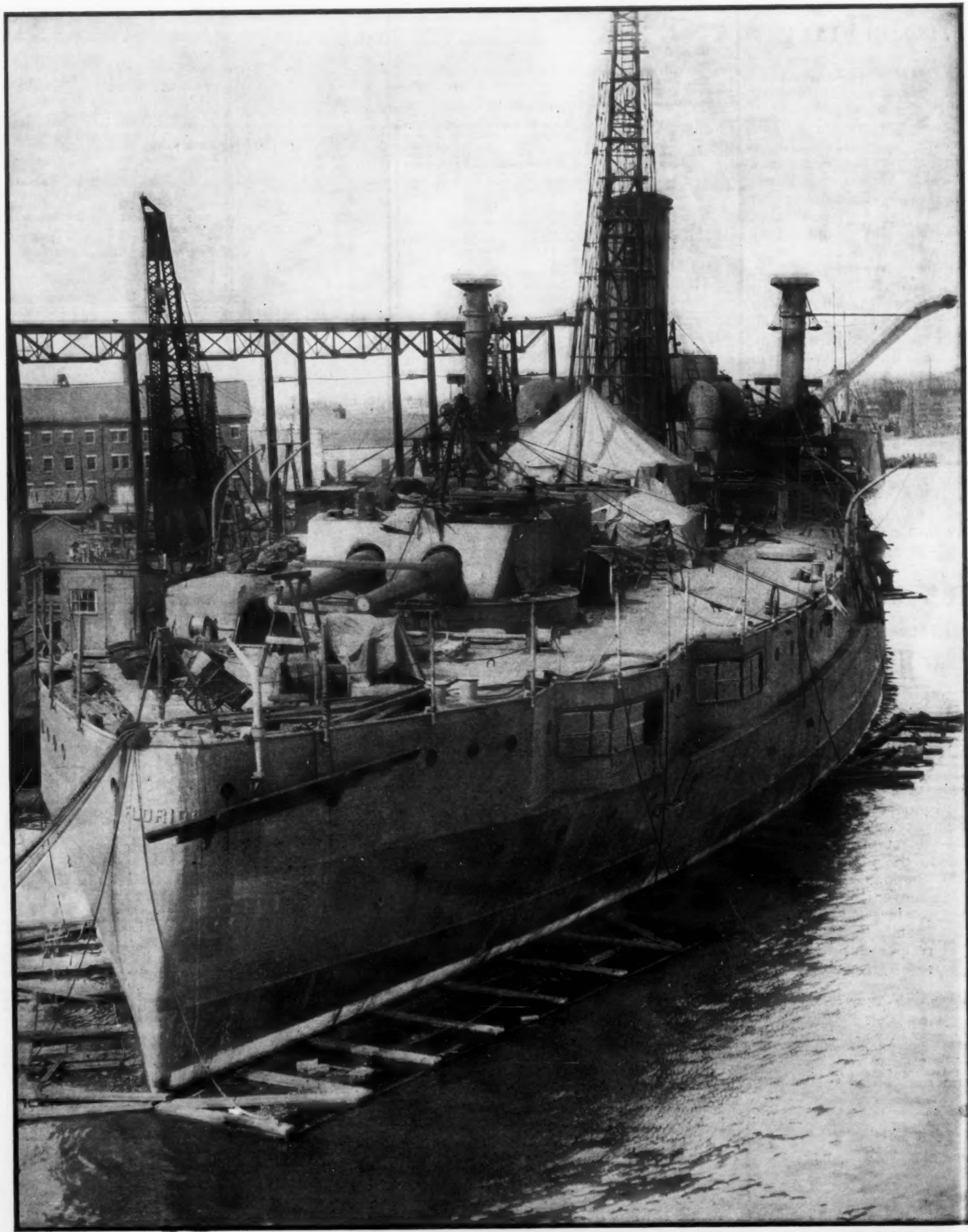


PHOTO PAUL THOMPSON

The "Florida" is a magnificent specimen of the government-built ship. She is one of the most powerful and formidable fighting machines in the world. She was launched May 12, 1910, and on March 1 of this year was 90 per cent, completed. The "Florida" will cost about \$6,000,000. Her officers and crew will number upward of one thousand persons. Her broadside gun power will be terrific. She will mount ten 12-inch breech-loading rifles, flanked by sixteen 5-inch rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, and two .30 caliber machine guns. Her offensive strength is added to by the presence of two submerged torpedo tubes. There are also four 3-pounder saluting guns. She will be one of the fastest battleships in the navy. Something of the enormous size of the vessel may be imagined when it is said that if she were to be put on end along side the New York Times Building the "Florida's" bow would extend somewhat over a hundred feet beyond the top of that massive structure. Her length upon the load-water line is 510 feet. The breadth at the load-water line is about 90 feet. There is a displacement of 21,825 tons.

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, March 30, 1911

No. 2899



ON GUARD ALONG THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE RIO GRANDE.

It was to strengthen this thin line of outposts stretched over the frontier from the Gulf to the Pacific that President Taft ordered twenty thousand men mobilized. The photograph well shows the character of the country through which the Rio Grande flows. Constant shifting of the river bed has been productive of much uncertainty as to the exact location of the international boundary.

EDITORIAL

A Busy Extra Session.

IT IS evident that the extra session will be far longer and far busier than the President expected when he called it and than he or the country desires. His aim was to push the reciprocity measure to enactment at the earliest practicable moment and then he expected that Congress would adjourn. The Democratic leaders, however, have different plans. They not only intend to revise the tariff either by a series of "popgun" bills covering the schedules separately or by a general measure, but they aim to inquire into the causes of the movement of troops to the Mexican frontier and to investigate the doings of the Interior and other departments in the past few years, with the hope of making capital for themselves for the campaign of 1912.

With this big program on hand, the session promises to be long and exciting. The chances for disturbing business and thus for injuring the country will be endless. In his talk in Atlanta the President intimated that he might veto a tariff-reduction bill unless it was very conservatively drawn, but the country will be uneasy, nevertheless. The Democrats have a majority of more than sixty in the chamber which frames tariff bills and with the aid of half a dozen of the insurgents they could control the upper chamber. Tariff revising always arouses dread in business circles. Nobody knows just where the blow will strike until the revising reaches its final form. Only two years have passed since the country was upset by an overhauling of the tariff, and business men, Democrats as well as Republicans, are decidedly opposed to any repetition of that disturbance in 1911. This peril seems to be inevitable, however.

Many believe that it was a mistake for the President to call an extra session. The President did not realize the scope which the activities of Congress would take. He cannot restrict the work of the session. Subject only to the veto, Congress itself is master of the situation. Save for that limitation, it determines the work which it will perform and when and how it will perform it. The men in control will play politics from beginning to end of the session. Reciprocity may or may not pass during the session, for there are other matters which have far more interest for the Democratic leaders than this Canadian pact. Would it have been better to have avoided this called session altogether and let reciprocity take its chances next winter?

A Critical Situation in Mexico.

ANYTHING may happen at any time in Mexico. Those who are criticising President Taft for sending the troops to the border should await the outcome of developments. Confidential information from the City of Mexico and advices from all the disturbed district in our sister republic indicate that there is slight hope that President Diaz will be able to cope with the rebels. It is not denied that the fighting in the northern part of the republic has been very serious, that American properties are in jeopardy and that conditions have become so acute in many sections that women in American families have been sent to the United States for safety. The national railways refuse to haul dynamite for use in the mines and tens of thousands of employees are idle. It is difficult to keep these idle men from mischief. In many instances the insurrectionists are blackmailing foreigners who own mining plants, on the threat of attacking and destroying mining property of great value. The most rigid censorship of all the news from Mexico has been established. It is significant that among those best informed at Washington a feeling is manifested that the United States must intervene in Mexico shortly unless there be a radical change for the better.

The Muck-rakers' Delight.

REFUSING to protect men and women from a dreadful malady occasioned in the manufacture of matches, because, forsooth, the so-called "match trust" might be benefited by such legislation, the muck-rakers succeeded in defeating the measure urged by President Taft, prohibiting the use of white phosphorus. An investigation had already been made revealing cases of horrible disfigurement among factory operatives, known as necrosis of the jaw, due to the use of white phosphorus, and the use of some harmless substitute had been urged by the investigators. On such a method the Diamond Match Company secured a patent, but in the interests of humanity conveyed the patent in trust to certain government officials, whom the Diamond Company authorized to permit its use under such regulations as they might deem sufficient.

Now comes the muck-raker. The President had urged a law which would prevent the use of the dangerous white phosphorus; but the muck-rakers,

alleging that such restriction might in some way benefit the match trust—no one knows how—turned it down, and, disregarding the fact that a thorough investigation had already been completed, Congress now orders another inquiry into the unhealthy evils complained of, and, further, directs the President to ascertain whether the match industry is controlled by any combination or trust "beyond the point of free and reasonable competition in trade." Meanwhile, small match factories are at entire liberty to continue the use of white phosphorus, causing horrible disfigurement to some at least of their operatives. The muck-rakers will find it impossible to justify their action and deserve the contempt with which an indignant public regards their action not only in this, but in many other matters.

The Automobile in Business.

IT IS a fact of great significance that the second part of the recent automobile show in New York attracted fully as much attention as did the first part. While the first section of the exhibition restricted itself to pleasure vehicles, the second dealt with commercial motors solely. Although the advent of the commercial motor in the United States was as recent as 1903, its possibilities were deemed to be so great that inventors took immediate hold of the idea and cars of one hundred and fifty different types were represented in the New York exhibition. And the attendance at the show revealed the widespread public interest in these vehicles.

As delivery wagons for the great department stores in the big cities, the motor cars first disclosed their usefulness. In the weight of the loads which they can carry, in the speed which they can attain and thus in the amount of work which they can do, they are cheaper than the horse service, and, unlike the horse, in their idle intervals they cost nothing. The most thorough statistics which have been obtained show that about twenty thousand of them are in use in 1911, fully half of which are employed in New York City and the towns within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles of this center, such as Jersey City, Newark, Yonkers and the others.

While the pleasure automobile outnumbers the commercial car many times over, the latter is destined to attain the ascendancy before many more years pass. The possibilities for its employment on farms, at factories, at great mercantile houses



THE LATEST VIEW OF THE PANAMA CANAL: AT BALBOA, THE PACIFIC TERMINAL.

This photograph shows a small section of the little Pacific coast town destined to become one of the greatest maritime ports in the world. Here will be built immense harbor and dock works for the trans-shipment of freight between the through lines and the coastwise carrying trade. The docks will be equipped with the most modern electric cargo handling machinery. Unlimited water power for the development of electricity to operate the machinery may be obtained from Miraflores Dam, within three miles of the improvement. Huge electrical overhead cranes, their radii accurately calculated to command the top hatches of vessels, will run along the piers on railroad tracks. A system of escalators operated by electricity is to be installed for the handling of between-deck cargoes.

and by express companies are virtually limitless. Eventually it must displace the horse, and there are twenty-one million horses and seven million horse-drawn vehicles of various sorts in the United States. Just as certainly as the locomotive displaced the stage-coach will the commercial automobile, the electric and the gasoline type, put the horse virtually out of business ultimately. Unless there intervenes a panic severer and longer than that which struck us in the closing months of 1907, the country is likely to see the present twenty thousand commercial motors increase at a pace something like geometrical progression in the next few years.

How To Secure World Peace.

IF THE formation of a sort of peace trust by several of the great Powers is the surest way to world peace, let us have the trust. In the December number of the *Nineteenth Century and After*, H. H. Johnston suggests an alliance to secure peace among the nations. "Let Britain and Germany," he says, "once come to an agreement in regard to the question of the nearer East and the world can scarcely again be disturbed by any great war in any part of the globe, if such a war is contrary to the commercial interests of the two empires. And both alike will become increasingly allied to the United States of America, to which they are severally the main contributors in emigrant population from the eighteenth century onward."

In a recent issue we suggested a similar alliance, calling Japan into the compact if agreeable; but in case she should not care to enter, then to turn to China as the coming Power in the far East. In the vexed questions of international peace, the big nations have not always been the chief sinners. At the last Hague conference it was not the great Powers, but a number of the smaller countries that could think of nothing but the prerogatives of their sovereignty. This effectually blocked the naming of the judges of a permanent court of arbitral justice. Before peace is finally assured, we predict that a few of the world's greatest Powers will have to form an alliance and with a firm hand compel the smaller nations to keep the peace. A

peace trust into which the four nations we have named should enter would be able to bring about the result desired.

The Plain Truth.

LET THE muck-raking publications please note that the London *Spectator* has had the honor of celebrating its bi-centennial, the magazine having been established March 1st, 1711. Founded by Joseph Addison, his fame in English letters rests largely upon his writings published therein. Having continued for two centuries upon the high plane upon which it was launched by Addison, it was fitting that the leading literary lights of England should unite in the celebration. In praising the *Spectator*, we would include all other publications of the same high order—a class of periodicals fast growing in favor among us and directly in the opposite class to the muck-rakers.

ONE STATEMENT in the recent annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is worthy of special note. Referring to the movement for permission to slightly increase its freight rates, the report says that if the request had been granted it would have netted the railroads east of Pittsburgh an increased annual revenue of about \$3,000,000, or about \$4,000,000 less than the increase in employees' wages which the company recently granted. Yet the proposed rate increase met with pronounced opposition and the Interstate Commerce Commission finally declined to authorize it. Does anybody regard this as fair and equitable? What do the thousands of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad and all their dependents think of the injustice of such a situation?

WHAT is the need of an income tax? The argument in its favor has been that the Federal government should have some method of providing extraordinary resources in emergencies. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, legalizing the tax on corporations of one per cent. on their net income above \$5,000 a year (on the ground that it is an excise tax and not a direct tax and therefore is constitutional), gives the government a new and additional source of revenue

which can be utilized in any emergency and to any extent. Incidentally, it might be noted that this decision will probably put a premium on partnerships. The court decides that the privileges that a corporate franchise bestows are worth something and therefore should be taxed. If those who own a corporation dissolve it and reorganize as a partnership, the tax does not apply. This may be equitable in the sight of the law, but to the lay mind it may appear otherwise.

THE UNHARNESSED water powers of New York State are worth more money than the coal fields of Pennsylvania. This is the startling statement made by Lieutenant-Governor Conway recently, in an eloquent plea for the conservation of the natural resources of New York. Almost at the same time Senator Burd, in supporting his resolution in the Legislature for the protection of the State's rights in the water power of Niagara Falls, said that Canada was deriving \$270,000 a year from the three Niagara power companies it had authorized, while, for equally valuable franchises on this side of the border, the State of New York had never received a cent. It was to correct such conditions that Governor Hughes entered upon a broad policy for the conservation, in the public interest, of the State's water powers. It is deeply regretted that among the first acts of Governor Dix is an effort to set aside the Hughes policy.

TALK about President Taft's backbone! Has anybody ever known of a more incisive, scathing and stinging letter than that which he wrote in accepting the resignation of Secretary Ballinger? It does one's heart good to read the language in which the President denounces the injustice of the treatment of one of his official household. It reveals the absolute confidence Mr. Taft reposes in Mr. Ballinger's conduct and his detestation of the underhanded methods used to bring the Secretary of the Interior into public disrepute. The time will come when, in the light of history, every fair-minded man will concede that the President was abundantly justified in denouncing the attack on his Secretary as "one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character which history can show."

Two Years of President Taft

His Leadership Finally Acknowledged, and the Courage of His Convictions Recognized

By GUS. J. KARGER

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Karger is one of the well-known newspaper men at Washington. He is one of the best informed students of the present administration, and he writes with an intimate knowledge of political conditions.

A MAN may smile and smile—and be determined still. It took William Howard Taft two years to get over the handicap under which he labored because of that good-natured smile. It seemed to betoken weakness. Some of our leading physiognomists so construed it. In their opinion it signified a lack of backbone. They went gayly before the people with this contention.

President Taft was misrepresented to the public, and the public came to misunderstand him. Every act and achievement of his, strangely enough, seemed further to becloud the mental attitude of a part of the American public. But at last the light has broken. What he did to compel consideration of the Canadian reciprocity agreement served no higher, no more conspicuous purpose than to remove the last vestiges of doubt. Even the doubly close and cordial relationship with Canada that is born of the situation—proudest achievement of the Taft administration—is not as important to the citizens of the republic as the new understanding they have attained of Taft, the man. The historian will never dwell with emphasis on the Taft smile. His text, rather, will be the Taft backbone.

After two years of patient, steadfast, patriotic performance, William Howard Taft has at last come into his own. When he proclaimed, on March 4th, "by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution," that "an extraordinary occasion" required the convening of both houses of Congress on April 4th, he wrote himself down a leader, the courage of whose convictions will never again be questioned. Why there should ever have been any misunderstanding at all surpasses the unprejudiced understanding of man. Perhaps it was because we lived in the period of the crusader. The appeal had been entirely to the public conscience and the public ear was attuned to the crash of the battle hymn of the republic. Righteous peace has succeeded an equally righteous war.

Looking back over the two years of President Taft's incumbency, reading the record of his marvelous achievements, one is astounded that indifference did not sooner yield to generous acknowledgment, ungrudging recognition. Dwelling only upon the highest peaks of that record, an undying tribute to smiling efficiency, absolute conviction must come to those who will follow with open minds. If he had done no more than negotiate the treaty with Japan, recently ratified, courteously proclaiming to all the world our belief in the *bona fides* of that proud nation, transforming a troubled, at times tense, relationship into one of close friendship, he would yet be proclaimed as one of the great apostles of international peace. If he had done nothing more than to usher in the era of calm execution of law, forcing upon lawbreakers the conviction that the statutes must be obeyed, the quiet persistence, wisdom and calm courage of this American President would have proclaimed his greatness. But he demonstrated those qualities in so many other emergencies that their recital, in full measure, might become tedious. Admitting the shortcomings of the last revision of the tariff, he yet spoke boldly of its virtues, at no time abandoning the contention that it was, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, a genuine revision downward.

Under the revised tariff a deficit of \$58,000,000 has been turned into a surplus of more than \$30,000,000. Belated justice was done to the Philippines after ten years of earnest agitation, fathered by William Howard Taft. Under that tariff the application of the minimum and maximum principle is made possible. Under that tariff law developed a tariff board, now transformed, despite the unyielding attitude of Congress, into just such an effective tariff commission as the President has had in mind all along, which will, for the first time, undertake the scientific accumulation of information bearing on the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. Under that tariff law a court of customs appeals will adjudicate the many momentous questions involved in its enforcement, which theretofore had been relegated to a mere semi-judicial adjustment. Under that tariff law a corporation excise tax was written into the statute-books—a law which "taxes success and not failure," which places the methods of the country's great corporations under the scrutiny of the government. And resulting from the tariff agitation generally came the great Taftian policy looking to future revisions, schedule by

schedule, on scientific principles, taking the tariff ultimately out of the domain of politics, minimizing the attendant disturbances to the world of business—a policy so simple, so genuine, so sensible that it has carried conviction not only to the President's partisans, but to the opposition party as well.

In many measures President Taft has reached the heights of constructive statesmanship. Despite all opposition, he secured amendments to the interstate commerce act which further safeguard the interests of the public, and which, by the creation of a Court of Commerce, a body of the highest dignity, assure equal justice to the railroads and the shippers. He stands sponsor for the postal savings banks system, a splendid incentive to native economy and a sure means of keeping within the country millions of dollars which heretofore annually have gone abroad. He has outlined the most comprehensive plan of practical conservation. During the two years of his administration experts have devised methods of rigid economy along scientific lines—methods adopted and practiced by the department chiefs, resulting in reductions in appropriations greater by comparison than any heretofore known, effecting a saving of \$11,000,000 in the course of a single year in the Post-office Department alone.

A stocks and bonds commission has been created to prepare a plan under which future issues of railroad securities may be supervised and controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, protecting the small investor and further encouraging confidence, here and abroad, in those investments backed by high purpose, worthy credit and full security. Methods of collecting customs duties were reformed, the chief offender was compelled to make just restitution and other rich smugglers had to disgorge. Publication of receipts and expenditures in congressional campaigns has been decreed by law. The income-tax amendment has been brought to a successful issue as far as the President and Congress are concerned, awaiting the action of the States. The navy has been kept up to a high standard—most certain guarantee of peace with all the world. At all times the President has thrown the weight of his great influence into the balance to broaden the scope of the functions of the Hague tribunal and to bring all the nations of the earth to a recognition of the underlying altruistic principle.

The cause of the toiler has found in President Taft its most impartial champion, resulting in the creation of a Bureau of Mines, the widening of the scope of the safety-appliance act, the enactment of the boiler-inspection law, the onward march of the principle of workmen's compensation and employers' liability. Under President Taft China was opened to American finance on equal terms. War in South America was prevented. The white slave traffic has been substantially reduced under the relentless campaign waged against it under President Taft's instructions. The work on the Panama Canal has moved forward rapidly and without scandal, a monument, in sight of all the world, to American honor and efficiency. Public confidence in court appointments has been brought to the highest conceivable level. Penny postage and parcels postage are among the ideals yet to be achieved. The problems arising from the second-class privilege are on their way toward adjudication by an impartial commission.

In a sentence, President Taft has placed the cause of the people above all other considerations; he has executed the pledges of the platform; he has kept the faith. And at last, after two years of waiting and patient endeavor, he deservedly occupies the highest place in the affection and esteem of the American people.

Mr. Taft's work has been done quietly and without the blare of trumpets. His whole career as a public official is a splendid tribute to the efficiency of the man who works with his brains and with his hands instead of with his tongue. The President's training as a judge has led him to look every issue squarely in the face, to consider all the facts, to determine the right and wrong of the matter and then to go ahead with unflinching purpose. The people are fast becoming accustomed to this new type of executive and his record of things accomplished is having its effect upon the thinking people. His leadership is fully acknowledged, his friends are more loyal than ever and his political opponents have a most wholesome respect for his wonderful ability.



PHOTO BY R. L. DUNN

A STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Girl That Goes Wrong

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the second of a series of remarkable articles and stories by Mr. Kauffman on the causes, conditions and cure of White Slavery. They are all based on data verified by the author while collecting material for this thrilling novel of White Slavery. Each story is complete in itself.

THE GIRL THAT WANTED ERMINE.

THE New York man that built the apartment house never told why he called it "The Chaucer." Certainly he had not chosen the name because of any personal admiration for "the morning star of English song." He lived on Riverside Drive, owned a string of bucket shops across the continent and found that the racing pages of the daily paper satisfied his deepest cravings for imaginative literature. He had never read a line of "The Parliament of Briddes," would not have understood it had it been read to him, and, if he had ever heard of the Canterbury Pilgrims, probably confused that little band with one of last year's musical-comedy companies. Nevertheless, an apartment house has one human attribute—to be respectable, it must have a name; and so, the thing having been built and the hundreds of other apartment houses in New York having pre-empted all the titled names of Europe, the owner of this house was doubtless forced to "drop into poetry."

Certainly there was nothing poetic about The Chaucer. A young newspaper reporter who lived there used to remark that if architecture were indeed frozen music, then "The Chaucer" was cold-storage ragtime. It stood, far uptown, in the middle of a block of other apartment houses so precisely like it that, had it not been properly labeled, its oldest tenant could not have told whether he lived at home or next door. It resembled both the other side of the street and the block beyond, and, when he looked at its cluttered front of red brick, with white stone facings that glared through the bars of interlacing fire escapes, the newspaper reporter described it as a handsome pile, delicately combining the early day-coach school with the late Pullman period. Though it presented to the street a painted face, its rear wall was slatternly; though its woodwork gleamed in the lamplight, the noon sun showed the cheap veneer. To quote our newspaper reporter for the last time, its name should have been The Porthos.

Even from the inanimate to the animate, like calls to like; make-believe people seek make-believe houses. The inhabitants of The Chaucer partook of their surroundings. They were bank clerks newly married, lads in brokers' offices who wanted the sham of "bachelor apartments," maiden ladies that boasted cousins in the society columns and small business men with ambitious wives. Everybody in "The Chaucer" was more than respectable, for everybody was "correct"; everybody pretended to more means than he had and floundered in debt to do it. The presiding demon of the house was The Proper Thing.

It was The Proper Thing that ruined the Dowlings.

"I will not do it!" said Mrs. Dowling, on the one occasion when her husband had suggested that they go to the gallery of a theater.

"But, Ella," he had weakly protested, "we simply can't afford to pay the speculators' prices for downstairs seats."

"Then," said Mrs. Dowling, "we can better afford to stay at home. I won't sit in the gallery; it is not the proper thing."

They paid the higher price and sat downstairs.

All that, however, was some years ago, and Dowling, who had been a clerk in a lawyer's office, was, like the Pennsylvania German in the story, "dead again." His last illness had been a long one. The entire house knew that it was severe, and not to have had the highest-priced physicians and both a night and a day nurse would have been to confess the truth of the family's finances; so Dowling died as he had lived—beyond his means. But he had, by some economic miracle, been able to stagger along with his insurance premiums, and he left his wife a policy worth—in spite of the loans made upon it—nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

A policy worth nearly fifteen thousand dollars and a daughter who straightway threatened to cost three thousand a year!

Letty Dowling—"Letty" had been her father's name for her; both mother and daughter always used the full name, Letitia—Letty was not altogether to blame. Mr. Dowling had told her that she must go to the best finishing school, "just as soon as things looked up a little"; and from the day when Mrs. Dowling had clothed the infant in a cambric dress, with a silk bib and several yards of "real" lace, the mother had sedulously cultivated in her offspring the desire for all that was pretty, expensive and worthless.

"Why not?" said Mrs. Dowling. "I guess that anything that's good enough for a Fifth Avenue girl isn't any too good for my daughter."

Thus Letty had grown to fifteen years. She had grown in a home—if home it may be called—where the parents deferred to her, where they preserved to her and even to each other the mask of prosperity that, from long usage before their neighbors, had become a habit of life; where the child was the focus of an admiration that would have regarded as almost sacrilegious any suggestion of social supervision for its object. She was as pampered as an old maid's pug dog and as uncared for as a wolf.

In order not to spoil herself for the finishing school, to which she was never sent, she left the public school the year before her father's death. In order to keep herself occupied in the meantime, she walked up and down Broadway with two or three girls that were just such products as she was of just such conditions. She lived in an atmosphere of matinees, candy and taxicabs; knew the story of every romantic play and the marital history of every popular actress, and kept on her bureau the photographs of a half-dozen actors, which she had sent to the originals for autographing. Erect, lithe, golden-haired and blue-eyed, she was pretty; over-dressed and over-coiffured and wearing the false air of worldly wisdom that she had picked up along Broadway, she looked three years older than she really happened to be. She had always thought that her parents were well-to-do, because they gave her all she asked. There was not one atom of positive harm in the girl and not one atom of active usefulness. It was a case of beautiful stagnation, of waste.

When Dowling died, his widow thought of investing the fifteen thousand. But there were some immediate expenses to be met, and when these were cleared away others took their place. Mrs. Dowling decided to wait until she and her daughter were once more, as she expressed it, "on their feet." By the time they had assumed that erect posture, the fifteen thousand had shrunk to ten and—Mrs. Dowling was still young—a prosperous real-estate agent was attentive to the mother. It seemed quite unnecessary to deny herself a few luxuries; she did not invest the money.

After that, things moved rapidly. They lived at the rate of five thousand a year. The real-estate agent retreated, but a commercial traveler appeared on the point of proposal. Another five thousand disappeared. Then the commercial traveler went into that mysterious country that he called his "territory" and never returned, and the widow began definitely to seek a husband. As Letty's sixteenth birthday approached, Mrs. Dowling found herself confronting a bank balance of three thousand dollars, with no prospect of increase.

It was on a night at this period that Letty and her newest friend, Jane Hervy, whose family lived across the street, came from a theater and, with the rest of the audience, turned into brightly lighted Broadway.

"I don't feel like going right home," said Jane. "I don't feel like it a bit."

She, too, was over-dressed and over-coiffured; but, unlike Letty's, her face was pale and nervous. "I don't feel like it, either," Letty confessed; "but where can we go?"

"Let's"—Jane's eyes sparkled—"let's slide into a cafe and have some Rhine wine and a rare-bit."

The suggestion was golden with the lure of novelty.

"I'd love to," faltered Letty; "only—"

"Only what?"

"Only I'm broke, dear."

Jane's face was all surprise. "No money?" The idea was new to her.

Letty nodded woefully. Not so long ago the idea had been new to her, too; but within the last few weeks her mother had begun to be surprisingly "close," and Letty, ashamed to acknowledge this and unwilling to forego her pleasures, had that afternoon pawned her seal ring for the price of the theater ticket.

"Not a cent left," said Letty.

"I think," retorted her companion, with mature feminine divination, "that your mother's real mean."

"She's not!" flashed Letty.

"Well, I think so, anyhow. Look at your furs! You said yourself they were worn out. But never mind; this will be my treat."

Letty did mind; most of the treats had lately been Jane's. However, though she had often been in Broadway cafes for afternoon tea, she had never been in one for evening Liebfraumilch. With a

sense that something wonderful was about to happen, she succumbed.

Nothing did happen. Nothing ever does—at first. What she ate and drank was pleasant only because it was unusual, and what she saw only annoyed her because, whereas her street clothes had not seemed amiss at the same table on many an afternoon, she was now shamefully conscious of their inadequacy among the scores of brilliant toilettes about her. She laughed and chatted with Jane, but her eyes were on the women and she wished she was at home.

At the next table sat two men and a woman. The one man's face was hidden, but his companion—who might have been forty years old and was large and stout, with a heavy dark mustache and a red face—looked at Letty with a gaze that she had often encountered, but never understood. She did not understand it now, though she was pleased that she should have attracted the attention of a man of such maturity in the company of a woman so richly clad. She looked at the woman, whose back was turned, but whose shoulders were covered by a broad boa of ermine. Letty did not know whether to be flattered by the man's glance or envious of the woman's furs.

When the girls rose, Letty hooked her commonplace mink fur about her throat, and, in passing, surreptitiously touched, with longing fingers, the ermine boa. She thought afterward that the red-faced man must have observed the gesture. At any rate, as they reached the door, a hurrying waiter overtook her and Jane and placed in Letty's hand a card. Almost instinctively Letty's fingers closed about the piece of pasteboard.

"It's just one of my cards that I dropped," she explained to Jane.

But, once she was alone in her own room at "The Chaucer," she looked at the card, found that it must have come from the red-faced man, that it bore a name wholly unfamiliar and that it asked an appointment with "the prettiest girl in the room."

Well—Letty kept the appointment. She was pleased because she had attracted attention, but angry that a stranger should have approached her; she was afraid of she knew not what, but her head was turned by something that she could not describe; she was sure that the adventure was one not to be narrated, but she was hungry to be a part of the gorgeous company that she had seen in the cafe—so she kept the appointment.

Again nothing happened. There was simply a decorous luncheon—no more. And a few evenings later there was an equally decorous supper.

"I should think you'd be ashamed of me," said Letty, on this occasion, to the red-faced man.

"Ashamed?" He raised his thick eyebrows.

"My clothes; they're good enough," she explained, "but beside all the clothes in this place they're positively shabby."

He dissented; but he so dissented that she knew that, in his heart, he agreed with her. Very soon she found herself telling him of her troubles and confessing to the attraction, not so long since, of that ermine boa. He rather shocked her by offering to buy her such an ornament. A few days later he even showed her a beautiful fur in a Fifth Avenue shop window; but Letty held aloof and the red-faced man did not press her—he merely gave her to understand that the boa would be hers for the asking. He was still all that Letty thought he should be; but she often passed the shop alone and lingered by the window.

One day, at noon—her usual rising hour—Letty stalked, kimono-clad, into the dining-room for her breakfast.

"I think," said Letty, "that I have made up my mind what I want for a birthday present."

The choice of a birthday present for herself was one of Letty's annual annoyances. A dozen things, each more expensive than the last, were always decided upon and then discarded.

Mrs. Dowling, from behind the coffee urn, looked up almost apprehensively, a tremulous smile on her weak, round face.

"What is it?" she asked.

"Well," said Letty, in the midst of an unstified yawn, "I want a set of ermine—hat, boa and muff."

The mother bit her lip.

"We can't—I'm afraid I can't give you all that," she quavered.

Instantly Letty's blue eyes flashed.

"Why not? All the other girls have them. It's midwinter and my mink neckpiece is a fright and the muff is molting."

"I—I just don't think I can afford it, dear."

(Continued on page 353.)

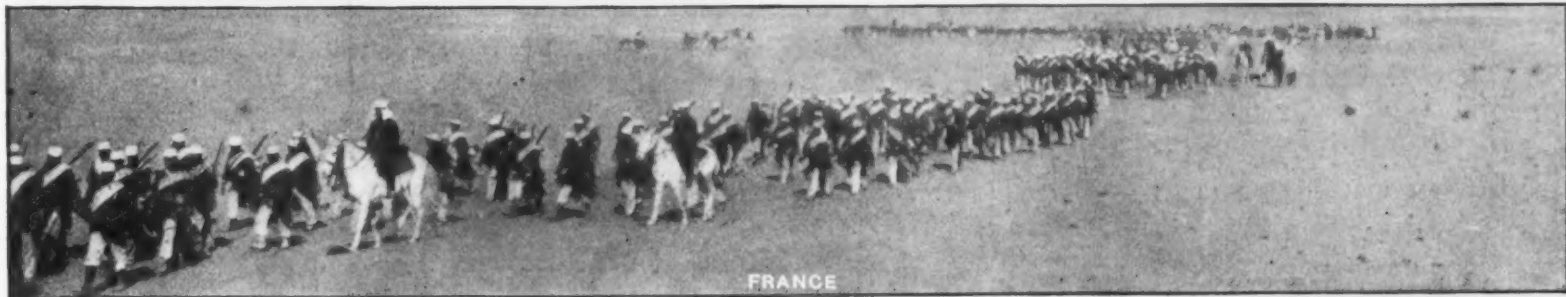
War Games of Eight Nations



GERMANY



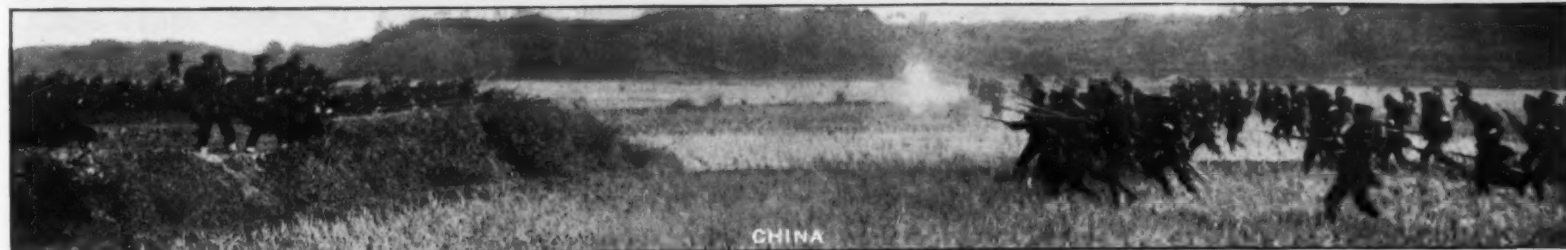
JAPAN



FRANCE



ENGLAND



CHINA



SPAIN



INDIA



RUSSIA

On the Firing Line in Mexico

What the Rebellion Means and How It Is Being Conducted. How a Handful of Fighting Men Have Focused the Attention of the World on the Southern Republic

By G. A. MARTIN, Leslie's Special War Correspondent



THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

PHOTO: THE AMERICAN PRESS

Taken at the recent aviation meet in the City of Mexico. At this time the aged executive showed no signs of the feebleness with which rumor now credits him.

THE Mexican soldier is the most peculiar fighting man in the world. When I say Mexican soldier, I do not mean the Mexican army man alone, but the Mexican insurrecto as well. They are of a distinctly different type. Since the insurrection broke out, on October 22d last, I have several times seen both the regular and the insurrecto in battle, under fire and firing at the enemy; and, while I candidly admit that my respect for the Mexican as a fighter was at low ebb before I saw him on the battlefield, it is now the highest. He may be afraid of the bullets; but, if he shows it in one instance, he performs some feat the next that detracts from any streak of "yellow" he might be accused of. He is either fearless or ignorant in a certain brute way of the real danger of war.

That the Mexicans have really had some fighting since the trouble became acute cannot be denied. At least six hundred men have been killed and as many more wounded as the total of the fighting to date; this number can be traced to actual known casualties. How many have met death or been wounded that were not reported officially is uncertain; but this is sufficient to show that the insurrection has really meant something, considering that all the hard fighting has been confined to one state and this summary of the losses is confined exclusively to that state. There has been other fighting, but Chihuahua has been the scene of most of the insurrecto activity.

The insurrecto has made his best showing in the mountains and the hills, the federal on the plains. The insurrecto has coolly rolled a cigarette with one hand when his other was shot off by a federal bullet, and has shown his contempt of pain by never allowing his face to be contorted even for a second in token of suffering. The federal has disproved the prediction that he would run at the first volley from the enemy, by standing and fighting his brothers for twenty-four hours at a stretch without sleep or food.

The insurrecto has turned and fled when encountered on the field by the federal, and the federal has "jockeyed" in the vicinity of the insurrecto for days and given him a chance to run before making an attack; yet, when the clash has come, neither side has shown the white feather.

The army is peculiar, I say, because of these characteristics. The federals number in their ranks to a very high percentage criminals who have been sentenced to the army instead of prison for some minor offense and ordinarily might not be expected to exhibit the bravery with which they are endowed. The insurrectos are fighting for a cause which they believe to be right, have joined of their own volition and should not be expected to be afraid to fight anywhere, for it is generally believed that a man who voluntarily takes up arms



SENOR LIMANTOUR.

PHOTO: G. G. BAIN

Minister of Finance and regarded by many as the coming man in Mexico.

is not a coward under any conditions. But both armies have disappointed expectations. The federals do not run when expected to, and the insurrectos run when not expected to; yet both stand at other times and fight valiantly, when either might run with good grace.

I have seen the insurrectos under fire when they did not evidence as much concern as if it were raining. I have seen the federals under a hail of fire from the insurrectos, with wounded and dying comrades near to make them wary of the fate that might await them also, when actually they stood in plain view of the enemy to drink a cup of coffee. Then I have seen the insurrectos, on the open country, scamper like sheep in a storm when they feared an attack from the federals; and I have seen the federals run like deer to get out of the way of insurrecto bullets, after having previously charged directly in the face of the enemy's rifle pits without a waver until their commander had given the order to retire. It may be discipline with the federals that makes them stand in face of the enemy, and intuition with the insurrectos that makes them run when they are not in the mountains.

The federals are taught discipline every hour in the day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the

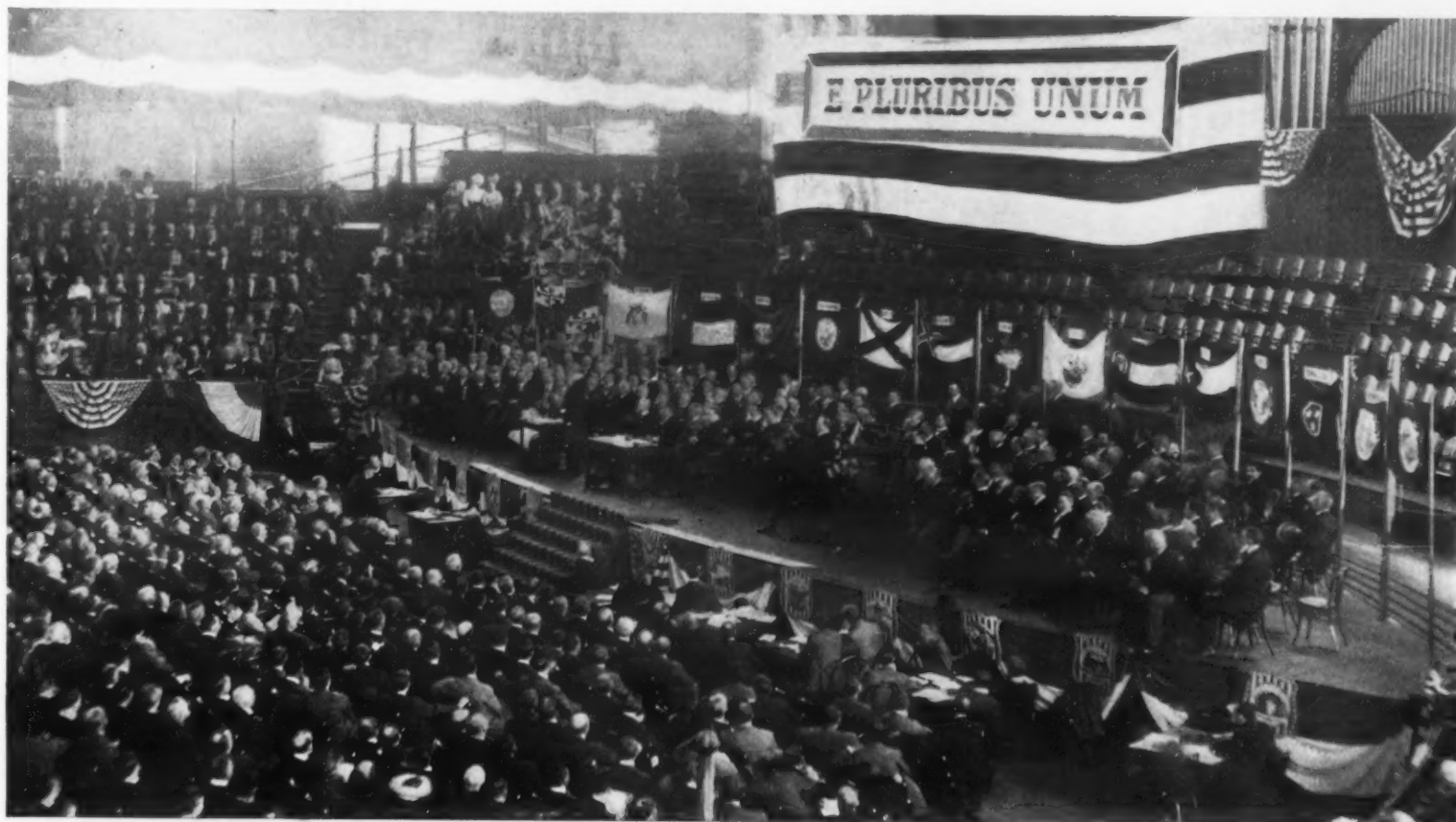
year; for discipline, absolute and unquestioned, is necessary when an army is composed of a certain percentage of criminals. The insurrectos were born in the hills, have never lived anywhere else, are children of fathers who have been reared in the hills and they seek these hills as a sort of instinctive protection from their enemy; hence their nervousness on the plain in face of danger may be attributed to inheritance. If these two conditions do not explain the peculiar situation in the two armies now contending in Mexico for supremacy, then it is a situation past explanation—the puzzle of the century.

At the battle of Bauche, twelve miles from El Paso, I saw insurrectos who would not be interrupted in their consumption of bottled beer—generously supplied by enthusiastic Americans who had ventured into the firing lines to shake hands with real insurgents and get a smell of powder on a battlefield. These insurgents were more disturbed by the antics of Americans scurrying to cover than they were by the rain of bullets, and, if they stopped at all in their consumption of refreshments, it was to laugh at the Americans getting under cover or to admonish some brother insurrecto against the indelicacy of such an act when the Americans were proving such beneficent friends. Bullets fell thick, at times almost like hail in a July thunderstorm; but not an insurrecto ran or moved out of his tracks, not an insurrecto spilled a grain of tobacco from the cigarette he was rolling, nor did one of them exhibit the least bit of nervousness.

The insurrectos fought their battle as if they were doing a day's work and were afraid they would offend the "business agent" by finishing it too soon. There was no excitement, no hurry about their methods. Without any apparent tumult, a band of ten or fifteen men would come slipping, sliding and crawling down the side of the hill that protected us from most of the federal bullets, into the bunch of visitors and brother insurrectos at the bottom, guns smoking and hot from use; and ten or a dozen fresh men would slip up the rocky side of the hill to take their places on the top, climbing silently, swiftly and with the agility of a cat. Nearing the top, they would drop suddenly onto their stomachs and then push their way slowly to the crest, where, from behind a boulder or a clump of desert weed, they could draw a bead upon the enemy in the valley below. Some were cowboys, some were small merchants, some were former federal office-holders who had won gubernatorial or presidential disfavor and been dismissed, some were vaqueros, some were freighters and some had formerly served in the federal army—one told me he had "escaped" from the federal army; but one was just as eager for the fray as the other, none evidencing any feverish desire to get into the

(Continued on page 353.)

A Week's News in Pictures



SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS IN SESSION.

President Taft in the chair at the great convention which met at Atlanta, Ga. Sixteen Southern States were represented at this the greatest industrial gathering ever assembled in that section.



PHOTO BY A. P. BISSE

WHAT 280 TONS OF DYNAMITE DID.
One example of the ruin caused by the great Pleasant
Prairie (Wis.) explosion.



PHOTO BY A. P. BISSE

TREE TOPS PRUNED BY DYNAMITE.
The force of the explosion was felt for one
hundred miles around.



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BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.
Distinguished French jurist who has come to
America to lecture on world-wide peace. He is
a member of The Hague Peace Tribunal.



LIFTING A 216-TON TRUSS 100 FEET IN THE AIR.

The heaviest and highest erection lift ever taken: rebuilding the crane
"Hercules" for the work on the Dreadnought "Florida" at the New
York navy yard.



PHOTO BY C. V. ELSTY

ABE RUEF ON THE WAY TO PRISON.
The former "boss" of San Francisco, with mustache
shaved and hair clipped, ready to begin his 14 years'
sentence. Note his smile.

The Largest Aquarium in America

Interesting Glimpses of the Wonders of the Submarine World

By GEORGE SHERIDAN



THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM AT BATTERY PARK, FOR WHICH PLANS FOR ENLARGEMENT ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The addition will provide treble exhibition space as well as a laboratory in which scientific experimentation may be carried on with greater facility. This old building has undergone many changes since 1807, when it was a military fort. For many years it was used as a theater and Jenny Lind and others equally famous appeared there. It was afterward converted into the government immigrant station. In 1893 it was opened as a free aquarium.

IF YOU want to spend an entertaining afternoon, I cannot suggest anything better than a visit to the Aquarium, with its herd of sea horses and sea elephants, its musical fish, its militant angel fish, its finny parrots and grunners, and fish domestically inclined and those that are not. They are all there living their lives in veritable glass houses. Nature faking? By no means! One has only to investigate for himself to prove the existence of any of the above-mentioned members of that strange world that exists under the surface of the water. To the human family, adults and children alike, there is a compelling fascination found in watching at close range the graceful movements of a fish as it propels itself through the water. An aquarium in any city is seldom, if ever, without a full quota of visitors.

In New York the daily attendance at the Aquarium, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, averages eight thousand and some days there are more than the building can accommodate. During the summer months there is such a pressure for admittance that last year the city decided to open the building to visitors during the evening also, that those who worked during the day might not be deprived of the pleasure and instruction which a visit to the Aquarium carries with it. It is because of the increasing interest in this fascinating collection of fish and amphibians, which, although not as varied as some collections, is the largest one in the world, as well as the urgent need for more exhibition space, that the city authorities are now considering plans to



BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE AQUARIUM.

Putting in new specimens recently arrived from the West Indies. To the right may be seen the hospital tanks in which ailing fish are transferred and treated.

seal; but to give the exhibition which is, to the majority of visitors, second in interest, I must make it.

The fur seal is from Alaska and is a valuable acquisition. It is one of the four of its species on exhibition in the United States, the other three being in Washington, D. C. The graceful little amphibian, whose silky coat would be highly prized by dealers, has a large tank, about twenty by thirty feet, at her entire disposal. When she was brought to the Aquarium she had a partner, but after a few months of captivity he died. She apparently does not mourn his loss, for she spends her time gayly swimming and diving, stopping only for her meals. She does not know the meaning of fear. From the day of her arrival she would readily crawl out onto the wooden platform and eat strips of cod and herring from the hands of an attendant. "Her swimming movements," said Henry F. Osborn, president of the executive committee at the Aquarium, "are the most graceful of any animal we have exhibited." The little seal is very fond of grooming herself and she spends much time in smoothing her coat with her hind flippers, a feat which causes her to cut a ludicrous figure which spectators find most amusing.

Another rare specimen of the seal family is to be seen at the New York Aquarium. It is an elephant seal, the first to be captured alive. Its value is estimated in the neighborhood of \$20,000. In another large tank, occupying the center of the ground floor, is a group of baby sea elephants recently brought from Catalina Islands, California. These clumsy creatures waddle through the shallow



THE JAPANESE GOLD FISH ARE GREATLY ADMIRER.



FROGS IN FOUR STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.



SEA HORSES MORE LIKE MONKEYS THAN HORSES.

enlarge the building. This will probably be done some time during the coming summer.

The tentative plans under consideration provide an additional story to the present building and a large wing on either side, thereby improving the artistic effect and trebling the exhibition space. It will also afford room for the administrative and scientific work which has been forced upon the Aquarium as a public museum and which is now carried on under a great strain, owing to inadequate facilities.

Strangers visiting New York City find unflinching interest in the Aquarium. There is always a crowd before the glass house of the sea horses. These unfishlike little creatures are really more like monkeys than horses. With their prehensile-like tails they cling and hang from a crag of coral or a bit of sea plant, and if one watches closely he may see one of them curl his tail around that of a fellow and solemnly tow him across the tank. It is a long jump from the tiny sea horse, that seldom grows over three inches in length, to the fur

water and try to climb up on the wire netting. Their running fire of lively conversation, consisting of raucous cries and barks, may be heard by the visitor before he reaches the entrance of the building. Some of the questions that Aquarium attendants are obliged to answer—questions which most of us would like to ask if we were not too bashful or afraid of being laughed at—are of more than passing interest. Here are some of them: Do the fishes sleep? Do they hear? Do they talk

(Continued on page 355.)



JULIETT DAY,
Who plays "Modesty" in "Everywoman," at the
Herald Square.



MRS. FISKE,
Appearing as "Becky Sharp" in "Vanity Fair" at the Lyceum
Theater.



ANN MURDOCK,
The leading woman in "Excuse Me," a farce
comedy, at the Gaiety Theater.

With the Players

A New Type of Dramatic Production Is Pleasing Broadway

By HARRIET QUIMBY

"AS A MAN THINKS," AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S NEW PLAY,
AT THE THIRTY-NINTH STREET THEATER.

WHEN Augustus Thomas wrote his play, "As a Man Thinks," which he first called "The Jew," he very likely wrote something in the four acts that would support the latter name. After a long period of polishing and pruning, another name was substituted for "The Jew," although the theme of the play was still supposed to deal with the problems and characteristics of members of that race. The final result of active elimination is a four-act drama, which deals with a Jew only in that several of the characters are named Seelig and another one De Lota. The problem, if there ever was one, has been so diplomatically handled that it has no bearing whatever on the action of the drama, except to illustrate that there are good Jews and bad Jews as well as good and bad of every other people—a fact well established with the beginning of the world's history.

If Mr. Thomas were to furnish an authentic proportion of the good Jews and the bad Jews in the world or in New York, he would then, indeed, hit upon something new and vital. Leaving the race question out of it and also the question of physics, a play remains which has good dramatic action and is more than usually satisfying to those weary of musical comedy and plotless farces. There is a great deal of talk in the play about sex equality and a prolonged discussion concerning the rights of the wife to follow the example of her husband, all of which is worth hearing, since the author has treated it a little differently than we have heard it treated before.

The story is written around the actions and consequent punishment of Mrs. Clayton, a part admirably acted by Chrystal Herne, who, when she discovers her husband's escapades with a certain beautiful model, decides to find revenge by reopening an old love affair with De Lota, a former suitor for her hand and a present friend and business associate of Mr. Clayton. Her visit to De Lota's rooms and her discovery there naturally spur the husband to desperate jealousy. He sends her from her house and threatens exposure and divorce. It is through the intercession of Dr. Seelig—who is also more or less concerned in the Claytons' trouble, because his daughter is engaged to be married to De Lota—that the jealous husband, after much raging and arguing, is brought to recognize the innocence of his wife.

John Mason, who plays the principal role, that of Dr. Se-



Edward Mackay as "King Love" and Laura Nelson
Hall as "Everywoman," at the Herald Square Theater.

lig, is equaling his work in "The Witching Hour"—commendation sufficient to please any actor. Amelia Gardner again asserts her capability in the role of Mrs. Seelig, the doctor's wife. Walter Hale, as Benjamin de Lota, gives a consistent performance and does not overact, as the part might easily tempt him to do. John Flood plays the part of Frank Clayton. His work is effective throughout and he is a valuable acquisition to the cast. A word, too, should be said for Charlotte Ives, as the doctor's daughter, who is not only pretty, but very natural and without self-consciousness. Vincent Serrano makes a much better villain than a lover.

"THAIS," IN DRAMATIC FORM, AT THE
CRITERION THEATER.

A few of the plays which have been produced recently are decidedly higher class than those which have preceded them and if the drama can be uplifted they are apt to give the first pull. There are now in New York three plays which will accomplish the herculean feat of making a man think, whether he will or not. They are "The Blue Bird," "Thais" and "Everywoman." None of them is a masterpiece, all are badly handicapped by incompetent players, but in each there is something worth while and an evening spent in attending one is rewarded by good entertainment. "Thais" is a particularly elaborate scenic production. Its pictures are beautiful in color effects, pleasing in grouping and in themselves are worth the price of admission to lovers of the artistic. The acting of

Tyrone Power keeps pace with the scenic effects. He is sincere, impressive and convincing in the part of Daniel—a part which, if not played with intelligence and skill, might easily convert the whole thing into a sacrilegious farce. For the acting of Constance Collier as Thais there is little to say, except that it is to be regretted that Joseph Gaites, the producer, could not have made a better selection. While Miss Collier is picturesque and is satisfying to the eye, she is by no means satisfying or even pleasing to the ear. Her diction is bad and at times she breaks into amateurish declamations which speak loudly of inexperience. None of the other actors can be especially praised. They are uniformly inadequate to the tasks set before them. Nevertheless, despite these handicaps, "Thais" is a production to be conscientiously recommended. The story of the beautiful courtesan of Alexandria and her redemption through the efforts and persistency of Daniel is too



Scene from "The Arrow Maker," at the New Theater.

(Continued on page 355.)



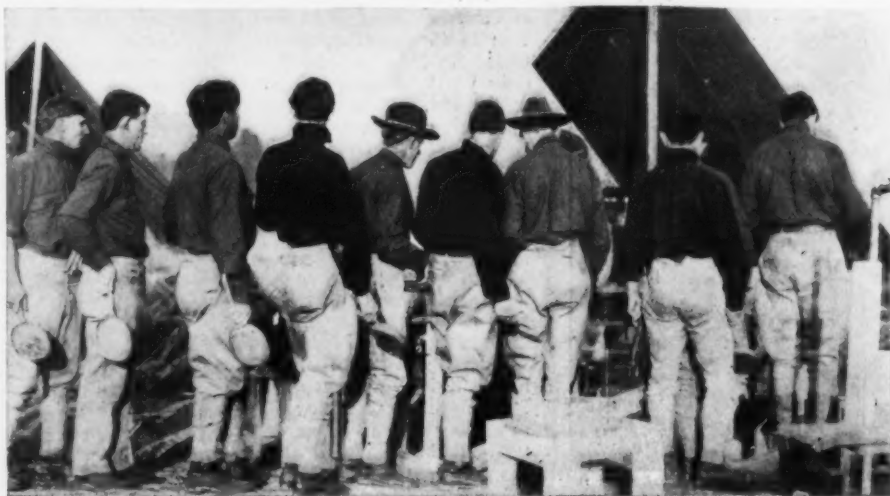
ARRIVAL OF THE GALLANT THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.
This regiment reached camp from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 11



SALUTING MAJOR-GENERAL CARTER.
The commander arrived on the evening of March 11.



ARTILLERY COMING INTO THE TEXAS CAMP
Every effort was made to carry out the mobilization order in the shortest possible time. The the Spanish-American War.



THE BREAD LINE; COFFEE AND BEANS.
Provisioning 20,000 men was not the least task in the war maneuvers.



ENTRANCE TO FORT SAM HOUSTON.
From a photograph taken the day the first detachment arrived.



PREPARING THE FIRST CAMP DINNER.
Seventeenth Infantry cooks at work.



GUARD MOUNT AT THE MOBILIZATION
First morning after the arrival of the troops from

Army Ready for Fort Sam Houston

Order Since the Spanish-American War Was Carried Out



GOING INTO THE TEXAS CAMP ON THE GALLOP.
The shortest possible time. The result marked the great advance in army organization since the Spanish-American War.



FAMOUS TENTH INFANTRY UNLOADING EQUIPMENT.
Provisions and war material for actual fighting service were supplied.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIGHTING SEVENTEENTH.
Note both the United States and the regimental flags.



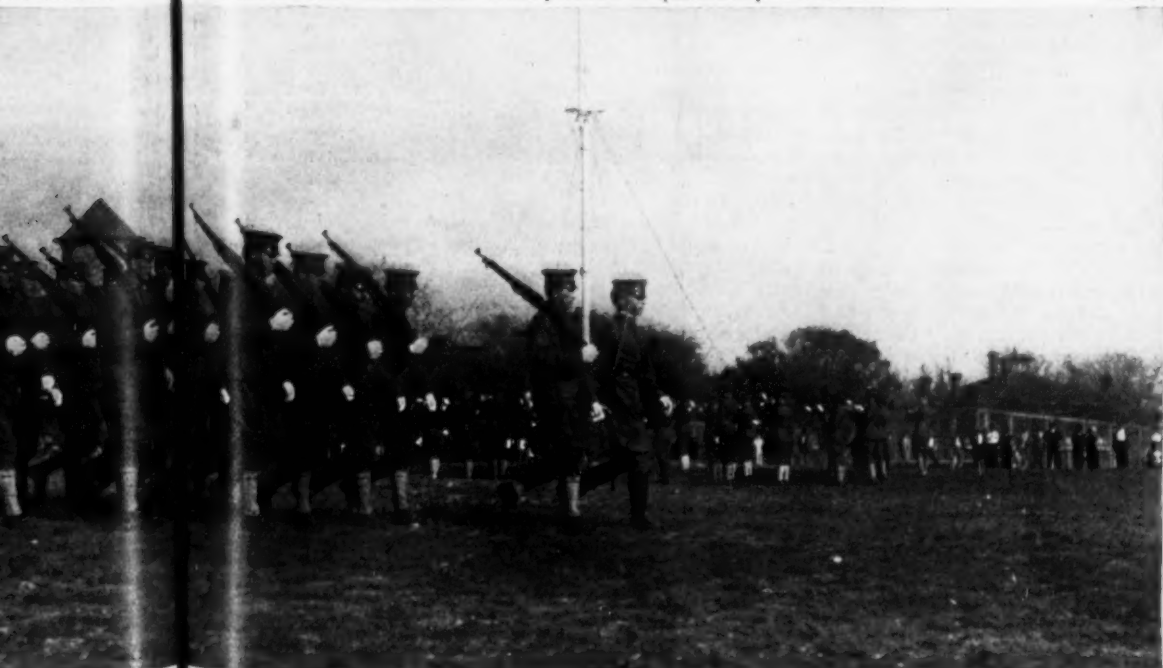
ent arrived.



HOW THE INFANTRY WENT INTO CAMP.
Guns were stacked and shelter tents pitched in quickest possible time.



HARK, THE REVEILLE!
The picturesque side of military life was not missing.



OUNT AT THE MOBILIZATION CAMP.
after the arrival of the troops from other posts.



WASHING OFF THE UTAH SAND.
Some of the regiments had a long journey from their posts.

World's Greatest Missionary Jubilee



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Editor of
"Every Land."



Mrs. William Butler.
Pioneer missionary
in India.



Miss Jennie V. Hughes.
Prominent American
missionary in China.



MRS. THOMAS C. DOREMUS.
First president of the Woman's Union
Missionary Society of America.



Miss Isabella Thoburn.
Pioneer missionary
in India.



Clara A. Twain.
The first woman
medical missionary



Mrs. H. B. Montgomery.
The moving force of
the jubilee meetings.

NUMBERLESS thousands of women from all parts of the United States have recently united in conducting a whirlwind campaign in the interests of foreign missions. They represent one of the most thoroughly organized bodies of women in America, as well as the oldest incorporated society of women in the United States.

The "jubilee" of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is a national movement, in recognition of fifty years of organized work by women of this country in behalf of women and children in heathen lands. The movement is interdenominational and has received the enthusiastic support of society women, business and professional women, in addition to those more definitely enrolled as church women and mission workers.

A method similar to that used in the recent Laymen's Missionary Movement has been adopted and triumphantly carried out. A series of meetings under systematic leadership has been continued since last October, when the initial meeting, at Oakland, Cal., was an overwhelming success.

From San Francisco to Portland, Me., from Nashville, Tenn., to Boston, the campaign has swept with ever-increasing momentum, to close in the great climax in New York City. Over thirty of the large cities have held "jubilees," attended by thousands of enthusiastic women, while smaller towns by the scores in each center have celebrated in so-called "jubilets." Auditoriums in Seattle, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia—all have proved inadequate to the crowds clamoring for admission. Notably have the luncheons (with addresses by distinguished speakers) been attended by from fifteen hundred to three thousand women. In Pittsburgh at least six centers were required, the speakers going in taxicabs from one place to another.

The essential features observed in each city have been drawing-room meetings for invited



MRS. CHAMP CLARK.
Delegate to the world missionary congress in Edinburgh.

guests, mass meetings for the general (feminine) public, denominational rallies and afternoon luncheons, and in some instances a pageant of missions.

The aim has been to interest many women heretofore indifferent to foreign mission work and to raise a jubilee offering of \$1,000,000 for mission work in foreign lands.

It is all under the auspices of the central committee on the study of missions, of which Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Boston, is president. The principal speaker has been Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, of Rochester, N. Y., assisted by Miss Jennie V. Hughes, of Kiu Kang, China, and Dr. Mary Riggs Noble, of Ludhiana, India.

President and Mrs. Taft received the delegates to the Washington jubilee. Mrs. Charles E. Hughes served on one of the committees. In New York City Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and other social leaders are actively interested in the arrangements.

The usual order of exercises is being followed at the grand closing of the campaign in New York City. Fifty-nine drawing-rooms were offered for meetings by invitation. The doors of the exclusive Colony Club have been thrown open for meetings attended by debutantes. Two banquet halls at the Hotel Astor, one at the Plaza and the ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria are required for the luncheon attended by five thousand women.

One thousand young people give the picturesque presentation of the progress of mission work in foreign lands, at the pageant of missions, in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Five simultaneous meetings close the national jubilee on Thursday evening, March 30th. Carnegie Hall, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Calvary Baptist Church, Broadway Tabernacle and the Church of Zion and St. Timothy are required to accommodate the thousands of women seeking admission. Delegates from all over the United States are arriving in New York to participate in the closing sessions. Governor Brady, of Alaska, is among the distinguished guests.

Mary Ellen's Ma

By VIRGINIA DUPUY HOLTON

THE AIR was murky from the smoke of frying fat in the dimly lighted little kitchen where Sarah Ann Higgins stood preparing the skimpy evening meal for her brood of five.

"So Mamie Reilly sneered at ye because yer mother was a washwoman, did she, Mary Ellen?" addressing her thirteen-year-old daughter. A sudden feeling of belligerence toward the Reillys and their kind found satisfaction in a vindictive jab at the bacon she was cooking.

"Yes; and she said we lived in a tenement, too," Mary Ellen deplored, her soft blue eyes misting as she rehearsed the humiliating facts.

"Well, don't ye mind!" her mother summoned cheerfully, bravely belying the smothered grief her maternal feelings suffered. "As long as we be havin' the money to live, what difference is it so it's earned honestly? If yer father had lived, sure and we'd been dwellin' in a flat on Avenue A, too, instead of a tenement on a side street."

This shadowy assurance sufficed to comfort the distress of Mary Ellen, and satisfied silence prevailed among the little flock as they gathered about the figured oilcloth board.

But to the patient brow of the weary little woman at its head an added anxiety had crept, and when, at an early hour the next morning, she emerged from her dingy little sleeping alcove, it was with a lagging step, caused by sleeplessness.

"Be sure and see that little Tim wears his rub-

bers to school to-day," she admonished Mary Ellen, as she left the little family for her day's work, some three miles distant across town. "It's rainin', and you know he takes cold so easy—just like his pa," she added, recalling the dread disease which had claimed her big Tim, two winters ago.

While, later, her mother's sudsy, parboiled hands rubbed patiently upon the enviable, whole-piece garments of Mrs. J. Patterson Bromley's family, Mary Ellen encountered a serious problem. A hole in one of little Tim's rubbers, almost as large as the opening for his foot to enter, lay gaping before her. As she pondered over ways and means, her childish mind, prematurely developed as it was to meet emergencies, could find but one solution, and this forced itself upon her with cruel insistence. She must get little Tim a new pair of rubbers with the pennies and nickels from the broken cup on the top pantry shelf. This meager amount she had accumulated by delivering, from time to time, hat boxes for a neighboring milliner. She had saved the money for a string of red beads like Mamie Reilly wore. Her wistful eyes became moist as she thought of her responsibilities. No other girl in the neighborhood had such cares, and now she was called upon to give up her long-cherished dream of possessing some red beads.

At that moment a hoarse, childish cough from the adjoining room made its unconscious appeal, and the next instant Mary Ellen stood on the pantry window sill, vigorously emptying a miscellaneous

collection from the old cup into a corner of her handkerchief.

Little Tim barely gained the schoolroom door on time that morning, so often did he stop to contemplate the shining splendor of his new footgear.

Despite a hard day's work, Mary Ellen's ma entered her own door that night with an air of revived spirits.

"Mary Ellen!" she exclaimed, and her eldest looked up in surprised wonder at the unusual buoyancy of her mother's tone. "It's you and me as are goin' out this evenin' to the Wonderland Amusement Park." No trace of what she had suffered during the day over the imputed disgrace to her children because their mother was a washerwoman could be detected in the brave little woman's voice.

With the mercurial temperament of a child, Mary Ellen's spirits made a dizzy rise to the heights suggested by such a transporting announcement.

"Yes, the Park has jest opened," her mother explained. "Mrs. Bromley give me two tickets fer this evenin'. Mr. Bromley's a large stockholder—sure and I think that's what she said—and these tickets didn't cost her nothin'; she's got a whole book of 'em. Now, what do ye think of that?" And the little widow's voice rose in triumphal challenge as the bewildered Mary Ellen strove to realize such power of expression.

(Continued on page 359.)

People Talked About

THE TEMPERANCE cause has a zealous and influential advocate in Mrs. William Hodges Mann, the wife of the present Governor of Virginia. Since she has been mistress of the executive mansion at Richmond, no intoxicants of any description have been



MRS. WILLIAM HODGES MANN.
Wife of the Governor of Virginia, who bars wine from the State executive mansion.

served on the Governor's table or to his guests and none will be served as long as she stays there. From her earliest girlhood she has been an uncompromising enemy of alcohol in all its forms, and her regime in the white house of Richmond marks an epoch as did the reign of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes in the White House in Washington. Governor Mann was elected on a prohibition ticket and his most earnest ally in making this fight was his wife. In appearance Mrs. Mann is the gentle woman of the old South, with a soft, low voice and the leisurely, amiable manner which is characteristic of the Old Dominion. She has been an indefatigable hostess since presiding over the executive mansion. She takes great pride in her culinary department, and it is presided over by ebony geniuses whose progenitors have long been in her family. It has been a matter of pride to Mrs. Mann that her feasts, though served without the flowing bowl, shall be none the less inviting.

ONE OF the most interesting workers in the woman-suffrage movement is Mrs. Katherine Gillett Hill, of Illinois, who has recently moved to Washington. She is the daughter of the millionaire, John Dean Gillett, of Logan County, Illinois, and is regarded as the best business woman in the middle West. Mrs. Hill's father made his vast fortune in the good, old days when Chicago was a village. About 1840 he entered upon forty thousand acres of land in Logan County, in what is now the finest farming section in the country, and at his death left to his daughter



MRS. KATHERINE GILLETT HILL.
A woman who farms five thousand acres.

ter, Mrs. Gillett-Hill, an estate that comprised between four and five thousand acres. By her judicious management it has greatly increased in value.

It is now divided up into about seven farms, each one leased to a tenant who runs the place under her personal supervision. At her beautiful home, "The Lindens," in Lincoln, Ill., she pursues her work of managing this vast estate as methodically as a business man. Every farm is visited in turn, the buildings are inspected, the fences watched, the crops kept in proper rotation—everything in first-class order and strictly up to date. There is no detail of farming with which she is unacquainted. Besides farming nearly five thousand acres, she is a director in a bank in her town, a daily horseback rider and an earnest champion of woman suffrage, in which movement she intends taking an active part. "I believe that the attitude of the government has materially changed toward women and that it will continue to change, but the time has not yet come for woman to aspire to offices high in the government," she says. "But because she has the right to hold property in her own name and because she is the educator of her children, she should have a limited suffrage in the election of school officials and be given the privilege of voting on national, State, county and town taxes on her property. Women must still be represented by men, as man himself is, in Congress and Legislature. But she must have the privilege of voting for those who represent her and her rights in property and person."

MISS DAISY ODEN, of Davenport, Ia., has the distinction of being the first woman passenger official of an American railroad. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has just appointed Miss Oden passenger agent for the three cities of Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, with full



MISS DAISY ODEN
First woman passenger official of an American railroad.

charge of the passenger business of the road, in a territory with a population of 150,000. Miss Oden has a record of twenty years of successful service in the passenger department of the Burlington road, having begun her career as telegraph operator at Davenport. Step by step she was promoted to be chief clerk and assistant ticket agent in the city passenger office at Rock Island. Miss Oden has traveled extensively and socially has a wide acquaintance in the tri-cities, one of the requisite qualities for a good passenger agent. Her friends describe her as an affable and pleasing conversationalist, popular and sought in many social functions. Officials of the Burlington say that, with the increasing amount of travel by women, the field is widening for women passenger officials, who are especially familiar with the tastes and requirements of women in railroad travel.

THE French government has conferred upon J. Sanford Saltus, Esq., of New York City, the decoration of Officier d'Instruction Publique for his services to numismatics and his interest in and encouragement of French art. Mr. Saltus has been vice-president and corresponding secretary of the American Numismatic Society, a member of the British Society of Numismatics, has made gifts to various numismatic societies on both sides of the water, is an ardent lover of numismatics and the medallic art, and founded an annual prize of \$300 awarded by the Paris Salon for the best war painting.



"That feeling of nervous exhaustion has left me"

"No, Doctor, that trip abroad wasn't necessary. Shortly after I saw you I met a friend who urged me to try Sanatogen. He was quite enthusiastic about it, and I bought a box then and there. It agreed so well with me that I continued it and now, after six weeks, you can see for yourself that I am ever so much better. Frankly, I feel quite fit again; that feeling of nervous exhaustion has left me, my appetite is good and my sleep quite normal. I feel a bit guilty though for not having called on you before."

"Well, well—you certainly look better. But there is no need to feel guilty. I know Sanatogen very well and thought of it at the time, but felt you were so near a collapse that nothing but complete relaxation could save you. Now I must admit I rather underestimated the value of Sanatogen, and I am glad to know I can recommend it hereafter with even more confidence than before."

This dialogue is not wholly imaginary as the subjoined letter from a distinguished playwright will testify. Every day, in every land, physicians see evidence of the remarkable revitalizing power of Sanatogen, of its wonderful capacity to impart strength, elasticity and resistive force. Everywhere, people who have experienced the benefits of Sanatogen are fervent in praising it, and Sanatogen is worthy of such fame. As a scientific combination of pure albumen and glycerophosphate of sodium, it stands alone as the one food- tonic capable of conveying to the debilitated organisms the very essence, the very fibre of nerve strength and endurance.

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The distinguished naturalist and author, writes:

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Geo. C. Perkins

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Significance of the Japanese Treaty.

IN THE ratification of the new Japanese treaty, the United States gains a fresh hold upon the gratitude and good-will of Japan. At the same time we retain every right previously possessed. Japan's treaties with other Powers will expire on July 17th next, while ours would not have expired until a year later. By our willingness to effect a new treaty a year in advance of the expiration of the old one, Japan will be able to enter at once on a reorganization of its fiscal system and the making of new tariffs with all nations. In any future tariff revision on her part, we retain the "favored nation" clause.

A continuance of the treaty of 1894 with Japan would have meant not the least benefit to us, but its discontinuance means a great deal to the revenues of Japan, and so has cemented anew the friendship between the two countries. The most significant feature of the new treaty is the omission of the immigration clause. This at first aroused a strong protest from the Pacific coast, but the fear that it would open the flood-

gates to an unrestricted tide of Japanese coolies proved ill founded. Aside from the diplomatic notes and assurances which go with the treaty that the Japanese government will "maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the last three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States," we have the sovereign right, irrespective of treaties, to exclude undesirable aliens. A timely instance of the exercise of this well-recognized right is shown in the turning back by the Canadian government of a party of negroes from this country who were about to settle in Canada.

Japan does not question the constitutional power of the United States to exclude undesirable Japanese immigrants; what she rightly objected to was the humiliation of being singled out, practically alone, in such a discrimination as that contained in the old treaty. We have shown our good sense in acknowledging the justice of that contention. Both countries are to be congratulated on the new treaty, and its ratification without amendment is a distinct triumph for President Taft and Secretary Knox.



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On the Firing Line in Mexico

(Continued from page 344.)

fight, but all taking their turn as methodically and willingly as if it were a pile of dirt they were going to remove for some section foreman when they reached the top of that hill.

Nobody seemed afraid, nobody seemed anxious. Each man appeared to know that a certain duty was to be done, and each, when some brother came down from the side of the hill, appeared to know when it was his time to go up and shoot. There were no orders from captains or lieutenants; the men merely came down and others went up. They had all sorts of weapons—new 30-30 rifles fresh from the United States, old Winchester rifles that might have been new in 1880, but not now; Mauser rifles, either captured from federals or brought by federals to the insurrecto ranks; carbines from the Mexican army and United States army, rifles that shoot three miles and penetrate a thick wall and rifles that do well if they carry one-fifth as far with power enough to kill a man.

Every man furnishes his own rifle when he becomes an insurrecto, if he can do so, and afterward the juntas try to furnish uniform rifles for all; but this has not been accomplished, for many reasons. One is that a sufficient quantity of the high-power rifles has not been smuggled into Mexico, and another is that many of the insurrectos refuse absolutely to trade in their old rifle, that has been a tried and true companion for a decade, for a new weapon just because it will carry farther, if not so accurately. The latter reason is the one that makes the most trouble, for many of the old-timers of the mountain regions cling as tenaciously to a gun that has been tested and tried as if it were something human. This naturally results in a widely different armament for each command and makes it difficult to supply ammunition or to interchange cartridges when one man runs out and another happens to have an extra supply. To obviate this condition as much as possible, the insurrectos all carry as much ammunition as their strength will permit; some wear as many as three belts of ammunition and carry more in a bag over their shoulder, while some poor little flea-bitten roan horse, half starved for food and water, staggers beneath the load.

But they are all fighters, these brawny, swarthy men of the mountains—as motley an array of fighters as ever faced an enemy on a battlefield. They are uniformed in everything, from blue denim overalls with nothing under them, not even when the weather is freezing and the army camps in the open, through the gamut of costumes, including the tight, silver-bedecked costume typical of the Mexican rural dandy, the wide-legged breeches so common to a certain class in Mexico, the French and English "ready mades" sold so cheaply in that free-trade country, to the broadcloth "made to order" suits of the Mexican tailors. Of shoes there are as many styles as there are makes. Perhaps a private with a white cotton shirt and tight-legged trousers may be wearing a pair of patent-leather pumps or Oxford tans, while a captain in blue denim with a blanket to keep out the cold may be wearing high boots taken off the feet of some dead federal soldier. Hats range all the way from the cheap straw sombrero of the Mexican lower class to the heavy felt charro headgear of the rurale, weighing as much at times as twenty pounds and often costing as much as two dollars a pound. Derbies, telescopes and Alpines are common among the insurrectos.

There are very few overcoats in any of the insurrecto commands, but almost every man has a blanket or two, and those without them do not go that way long, for insurrectos have a way of taking what they need and issuing certificates in payment, "redeemable in cash on the day that justice wins a victory over tyranny." That is the way the receipts read when the captain knows how to spell it; if not, he merely writes down what he took, signs his name and puts on the date. But in either case one will probably bring the owner as much as the other.

The insurrecto army has no commissary and the men carry their food in their pockets or in bags which they tie upon their saddles. When meat is wanted, scouts ride on ahead, kill enough beeves for the purpose, dig a pit and

have the meat barbecued near a water-hole by the time the main command arrives. If the beeves are not found or the waterhole does not materialize, which is often the case in the desert region of northern Mexico, often the command does not eat. The horses fare little better than the men. If a train is captured with horse-feed on board, the horses eat; if not, the horses do the best they can on the vegetation of the country through which the command is marching, and that is very little in a country where at best there is only about eight inches of rain a year.

The federals generally travel by train when the insurrectos have not torn up the track. They carry their provisions with them and they have box cars to sleep in. At times they are forced to leave the railroad, and then they, too, suffer, for the Mexican army appears not to have been formed for field service. There are no quartermaster wagons and the only means of transportation away from the railroad is the pack-mule, which will not carry very much on account of his lack of size and the rough condition of the country to be traversed. The federals know no such luxury as that enjoyed by the United States army when they travel. Sometimes they get second-class passenger coaches, but these are not as desirable as box cars, for no means are provided for cooking when traveling in the coaches, while cooking is permitted in the box cars. They pile earth in the center of the car and build a fire upon it as they would in the field. Every eighth soldier in the Mexican army is a woman—that is, a woman is employed for every seven men, and she cooks their rations; generally the woman is the wife of a soldier. These women and their children travel with the fighting men on the trains and often on the march, and are sometimes considerable of a detriment to the men; but they stand their share of the hardships. In the battle of Bauche, out of four federals killed, three were women, and out of twenty-six wounded, six were women.

The federals are furnished with overcoats in the colder regions, but many of the troops are hurried north from Yucatan and Vera Cruz so quickly that regiments have been seen in Chihuahua of late, in a temperature not many degrees above zero, clad only in white cotton pajama suits, with sandals on their feet. Of the entire command of fourteen hundred soldiers that came to the relief of Juarez when threatened by Orozco and his insurrecto force, only a very few wore boots and shoes; most of them paddled about through the mud in their sandals, with the temperature for ten days straight hovering about the freezing point day and night. Of tents they had none, and when they camped in the field at night on their campaigns about Juarez, they slept on the bare, wet ground. One officer returned to Juarez sick and died. Ten men out of eight hundred came back seriously ill from exposure as a result of a seventy-six-mile round trip they made out of Juarez in search of Madero and his insurrectos.

While in Juarez, many of these soldiers were quartered in the bull ring; many were posted as lookouts and lived and slept upon the roof of the ancient church, with no more protection than one blanket; others slept on the earth in a park used for steer-roping exhibitions.

Yet these men, when put to the test, fight. As I watched them from the insurrecto firing lines through binoculars at Bauche and from a vantage-point directly opposite their field of operations against the insurrectos near the El Paso smelter, the federals did not show that they were afraid. At Bauche, in the face of a galling fire from the mountains from an unseen enemy, the federals nonchalantly drank their coffee in the valley below, beside their wrecked train, with as little show of fright as if they were merely camping on a picnic. They fired at a visionless enemy on top of or behind a hill with as much calm deliberation and determination as the enemy fired upon them. At the smelter the federals marched out in perfect formation, into the very face of the insurrectos concealed behind boulders on the mountainsides. They fired when told to do so; knelt, laid prone or stood upright as their commanding officers instructed.

(Continued on page 353.)

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DO you know that New York City is using on some of its best Hotels, Apartments, and Residences a new TRANSLUCENT Awning goods that is as far ahead of the old-fashioned awning stripes as electricity is to a candle. Fitted up with our Awnings, and being specially decorated to harmonize with the building, they attract universal praise. If your dealer does not handle them, write to us direct for sample.

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Either style with any three letters and figures, one or two colors of enamel. Sterling Silver, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.; Silver Plated, 10c each, \$1.00 doz. Send for free Catalog. Special designs also made for any School or Society, at attractive prices. Read idea for estimate.
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Attend our stammering school till you hear from me. Write for large FREE book and special rates. Largest and best school in the world curing by natural method. Write for the book now. Lee Wells Millard, Pres., 908 First St., Milwaukee Wis.

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Blatz possesses the nourishing qualities of bread, backed by character and tonic properties, that have appealed to connoisseurs for generations.

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet. Insist on Blatz. Correspondence invited direct.

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

On the Firing Line in Mexico.

(Continued from page 352.)

Then, when it was apparent that the insurrectos were not bent upon attacking the city, but only upon watering their horses, the federals ran like rabbits when their officers gave the orders to retire. Even on the run, they recovered, faced about and fired a volley in the direction of the enemy as quickly as a zouave company on dress parade. When the rebels made a feint at following, it looked like a rout for the federals. A volley checked the insurrectos and sent them back to their hills almost as rapidly as the federals had been going the other way.

Neither side appears to be afraid and neither side appears to be anxious to fight in the present affray, and each side, when put to the test, proves that Mexico as a nation is not a nation of cowards, but that her sons will fight, regardless of what side they happen to be on, if fighting is necessary.

The Girl That Goes Wrong.

(Continued from page 342.)

"Not afford it? Why not?"

"There are so many expenses and—"

"And I'm one of them? Mother!" Letty had been to the theater the night before, and after the theater had stopped, with the red-faced man—of whose existence her mother was, of course, ignorant—at a cafe, where they had eaten a supper that had not wholly agreed with Letty. Once more nothing had happened, but Letty's temper was none of the best. "Didn't you just buy yourself a new hat?" she demanded. "And weren't you just talking about buying a silver cigar case for that horrid Mr. Theis?"—Mr. Theis was the matrimonial fish for whom Mrs. Dowling was then angling—"a silver cigar case for his Christmas present?"

The mother bowed her head. She did not know how to explain.

"Exactly," said the daughter. "And yet now you sit up there, when I'm ever so much worse dressed than the other girls, when I'm freezing to death—freezing to death!—and you won't buy me a set of miserable furs, and you call me extravagant and you say I'm ruining you!"

"Letitia," wailed Mrs. Dowling, "I never said anything of the sort!"

"You thought it, anyhow. Yes, you did! I saw it in your eyes. I don't want any breakfast. I don't care if it does make me sick to go without it. You needn't coax. I can't bear to be spoken to so meanly."

She whirled out of the room.

Such scenes had, of late, been of growing frequency, for, contrary to all previous custom, Mrs. Dowling had, within that autumn, thrice refused her daughter's requests either for money or its equivalent. But heretofore the end of the squabble had been different. The child had been followed to her own room, petted, cajoled, wept over and finally given what she had asked. Now Mrs. Dowling knew, at last, that she must call a halt. She wept, but she did not follow.

Letty, in her bedroom—among a collection of school pillows and college flags—flung herself down on the couch by the window. She, too, cried; but the mother's tears were those of impotent sorrow, the daughter's those of balked desire. At first Letty cried softly, for she thought that Mrs. Dowling would come to her relief. Then, as Mrs. Dowling did not come, the girl cried louder, as a summons. And when the summons was unanswered, Letty's grief became a howl of genuine self-pity.

In the midst of it, however, she came

to a sudden pause. She had raised her face to the window opening on a mis-called light shaft, and there, only a floor below, in the wing opposite, she saw a young woman at her toilet.

The woman was not very pretty and not personally attractive, but it was at once evident that she was engaged in making herself so. Letty watched her, fascinated.

The woman, clad in lace negligee, sat before a mirror and had at hand a smaller glass that she frequently brought into use to examine the back of her head and neck. Her dressing-table was covered with silver-backed brushes and combs, manicuring implements and numerous bottles, boxes and jars. She remained there, and Letty remained watching, for two hours.

The woman dipped her fingers into one of the boxes and rubbed them on her face; then she went over her face with a soft rag. By the light of a gas-jet flaming at her elbow, she peered hard into the large mirror, while for forty-five minutes she clipped, with a strangely curved pair of scissors, at her eyebrows, finally delicately penciling what remained of them. On a thin stick she deftly rolled back one eyelid after the other, skillfully plying the pencil the while. She rouged the right cheek and the left, scrutinizing each in the hand glass, and touching, rubbing and re-touching until their glow was equal and properly distributed. She rouged her lips; she applied a powder puff. She fitted upon the top of her head a great mass of false curls, patted it, pulled at it, adjusted it and readjusted. And she placed on the curls, with such a gesture as that wherewith a queen must don her crown, a beautiful ermine toque.

Letty forgot her tears. She watched the woman until the toilet was completed, and then she went downstairs.

The woman was just stepping into a well-appointed automobile.

Letty turned to the negro that was at once day clerk, telephone operator and hallboy for The Chaucer.

"Who's that?" she inquired.

The boy showed his white teeth in a broad grin.

"Miss Millicent," he answered.

"Millicent what?"

"I think her las' name's Duval. Somethin' French, anyhow. But all the young men that come to see her jes calls her 'Miss Millicent.'"

"Is that her auto?"

"I dunno. She has it every day."

"Does she live all alone?"

"Yessem."

Free! The woman was free and rich and happy. Letty went out for a walk and lingered long before the ermine boa in the Fifth Avenue shop window.

For all the week that followed she said nothing more about birthday presents to her mother, and her mother was too well pleased by this silence to risk disturbing it. Letty passed her time spying upon Miss Millicent. She watched the woman's toilet, her comings and goings. She saw the gas burning deep into the night in Miss Millicent's apartments, and the handsome young men that entered there. She heard their laughter and the late music of a piano.

Then there came a night when, after the theater, the red-faced man induced Letty to drink a little champagne and when she told him about Miss Millicent.

At one o'clock Mrs. Dowling received a telephone message from her daughter, who said that she would sleep at Jane's.

The next afternoon Letty returned home. In the hall she stopped to hide, under her long coat, an ermine boa. Five months later she disappeared.

After that her mother never saw her again.

But I did.



KING ALFONSO

As He Appeared Recently When Leaving His Palace, The Alcazar, Sevilla, Wearing His New Hat, The "Sevilla," Designed Especially for His Majesty After His Own Original Ideas.

The best-dressed man in Europe—is the reputation held by King Alfonso. When E. M. Knox, the Hatter, saw the King (as pictured above) leaving his palace, his sagacity as a practical hatter was instantly struck with his "natty" hat—something absolutely new, the first really worthwhile hat novelty seen in years. After much trouble Mr. Knox secured from the maker a supply of these hats in two different shades—one a "nutrio," like the one the King wore, the other a "silver pearl."

The "Sevilla" will be the rage this year in both Europe and America for Spring and Autumn wear.

The "Sevilla" is now shown in all Knox Hat Stores and Agencies.



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LOW FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles. It is possible to make our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

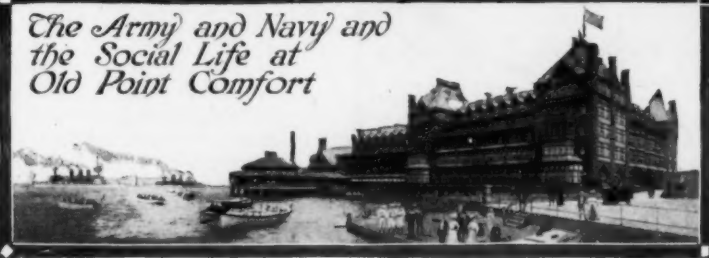
YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Catalogue beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

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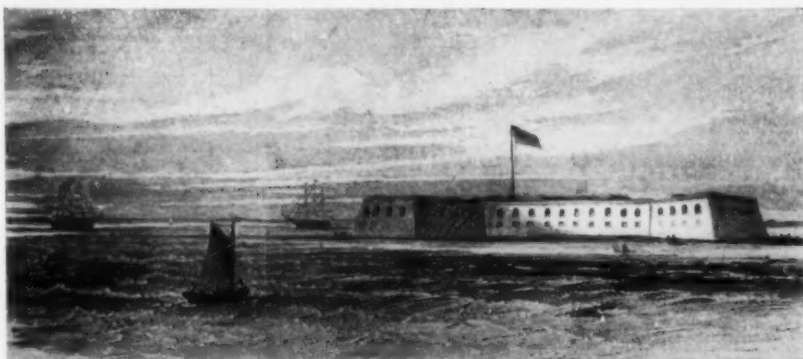
is the centre of social activities for Old Point Comfort, the Army and the Navy. Plenty of gaiety here for those who are so inclined. The intermingling with the Army and Navy officers lends a touch of distinction, a dash of brilliancy to all social gatherings. Dress parades, military evolutions, martial music, dances where programs are always filled to overflowing. Life, sparkle, activity everywhere, and an all-pervading spirit of good fellowship and homelike comfort make the Chamberlin different from all other resorts.

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No other resort is so uniquely situated, right at Fortress Monroe, the centre of military activities, and Hampton Roads, the rendezvous of the Nation's Warships. It is easily reached from anywhere, the air is invigorating, the surroundings are unusual, historic, replete with memories of the past. The medical baths and sea pool are the finest in America, the cuisine and service are perfect. It matters not what your favorite recreation may be, you can enjoy it at the Chamberlin.

For further information and interesting illustrated booklets, apply at all tourist bureaus or transportation offices, or address me personally.

GEORGE F. ADAMS, Manager, Fortress Monroe, Va. New York Office, 1122 Broadway



FORT PICKENS, ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND IN PENSACOLA BAY, FLA., APRIL, 1861. Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly and copyrighted.

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We are brokers for investors and speculators who trade on a small scale.
We buy and sell stocks in quantities of one share and upward.
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The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

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We issue a Booklet,
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Whether it be for advice concerning the investment of surplus funds; for some particular information about your present holdings or for any service you may require in matters of investment banking, we shall be pleased to have you communicate with us.

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Assets Over \$6,000,000 COLUMBUS, O



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A descendant of one of the founders of the company.



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EFFICIENT "CENTENNIAL" OFFICERS OF THE ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY WHICH ORGANIZED IN 1811, HAS WITHSTOOD A HUNDRED YEARS OF RISKS.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE REASON the stock market has maintained its show of strength in spite of adverse conditions is because of the vast natural wealth of this nation and the rare ability of its high-class, intelligent and effective wage-earners to save money, its farmers to accumulate a surplus and its enterprising and ambitious capitalists to invest their funds to advantage. In spite of the fact that we are a spendthrift nation, we are a saving people, as reports of our banking institutions disclose.

The amazing revelation is made in the recent annual report of State Superintendent Cheney, of the New York banking department, that the 141 savings banks in New York State have deposits of over \$1,543,000,000—a sum sufficient to give every man, woman and child within the State \$170; that is, a dollar a day every day for half a year. More interesting still is the disclosure in Superintendent Cheney's report that, in spite of the talk of business depression, the deposits in the savings banks of New York State have increased over \$60,000,000 during the past year. There are 76,000 more depositors now than there were a year ago. I presume the report of every other State superintendent of banks will show a similar situation throughout the country. Why not?

We are getting to be a great investing nation. We begin with the savings bank and end in the stock market. There was a time when only the rich bought stocks and bonds; then came the period when those who had small accumulations ventured to put them in securities. A horde of gold-brick men took advantage of this desire for investment by offering all kinds of mining, oil, land, plantation and other schemes to the small investor. After the latter had paid for his experience, he sought stocks and bonds of a better quality. All this added to the trading in Wall Street.

People are no longer satisfied with three and a half or four per cent. interest paid by the savings bank. They want five or six per cent., with a chance for the profit that a rising market will give. The American spirit is venturesome. A great many buy speculative stocks, with knowledge that Wall Street, during boom periods, will return handsome profits to the sagacious purchaser. All these things have centered public attention on speculation as never before. I believe that the moment a well-sustained upward movement starts, it will display unexpected strength. For this reason experienced speculators are quietly retaining their holdings, in the belief that in due time the stock market will have another boom of the old-fashioned kind, when everybody in Wall Street who has sense to take his profit at the right time will make money.

M. Sibley, Iowa: I do not regard the Cleopatra as "a good investment."

K. Ashtabula, O.: I would not advise the purchase of Potomac Refining as an investment. It has speculative possibilities.

T. Norristown, Pa.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the National Car Advertising Company. Why not try something listed on the exchanges for which there is always a ready market?

M. Philadelphia, Pa.: I am unable to get information regarding the stock you mention. No one on Wall Street is familiar with them so far as I can ascertain.

K. New York: I have little faith in such properties as Ely Central and Jumbo Extension excepting the purely speculative standpoint. It is far safer to buy the stock of some established industrial enterprise.

N. Iowa City, Ia.: I do not advise the purchase of Masco or any other mining stocks of a speculative character. Mines require a great deal of money for their development. This is why they are so speculative and why so many prove unsatisfactory.

Cripple Creek, Boston, Mass.: You will find statements of the Cripple Creek Mines in the year book for 1911 issued by the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Assn. I am indebted to the Frank Hervey Pettingill Company of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for a copy.

Alaska Lands, Chicago, Ill.: The free Alaska paper to which you refer is the *Alaska News Bureau*, 44 Exchange Place, New York. This is an illustrated publication. A copy will be sent to any of my readers who will send a postal for it to the above address.

E. New York: The officers of the U. S. Light and Heat tell me its earnings are most satisfactory. The common stock selling a little below 2 is, of course, a speculative security, but representing an established industry it is far preferable to the cheap mining, oil and plantation stocks of that character in which so many people take flyers. Pincus King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York, deal in the stock.

Beginner, St. Paul, Minn.: If you know little about investing and want to learn I advise you to write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet with suggestions to investors. This institution is as strong as a savings bank and you can begin your investment with a deposit as low as \$10 a month. I recommend the plan as safe and conservative.

K. Cleveland, O.: It is too bad that you were caught by any such foolish proposition as the Radio Telephone Company. The dividends were paid out of the money obtained from credulous persons. A receiver has just been appointed. If the government at Washington would pay more attention to the prosecution of such impositions and leave the railroads and industrial corporations alone we would all be better off.

Conservative, Bridgeport, Conn.: Your bonds are mostly of an excellent class. The only gain you would make by selling and putting the money in good railroad stocks would be the profit you might make in a rising market. This would be greater in stocks than in bonds, of course, but there is greater risk in stocks. Not much greater in the preferred stocks of well established securities like St. Paul, U. P., Northwest, B. and O. and Atchafalaya.

Subscriber, Chicago, Ill.: I would not sign a proxy for a stranger. Better not sign it at all. You are not required to. Any of my readers can always send me their proxies, crossing out the printed names and leaving a blank. If I can attend or have a representative attend I will always do so. At the approaching meeting of the Corn Products Company an annual statement will be made. This company is exceedingly well managed under the presidency of Mr. E. T. Bedford.

A. Audubon, Minn.: I. National Boat and Engine Company is an industrial proposition representing an established business. Its 6% gold bonds are to provide capital to extend operations. The fact that they carry a bonus of stock makes them attractive from a speculative standpoint. Their booklet entitled "Profits" will be sent you by the National Boat and Engine Co., 17 Madison Ave., New York, and will give you full particulars.

Strictly investment bonds do not yield more than from 3 1/2 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent.

Safe Interest, Providence, R. I.: A bond which will yield about 5 1/2 per cent. and which is highly recommended by S. V. D. White, 60 Broadway, New York, who makes a specialty of trust company and bank stocks, is that of the Eastern Steel Company. These bonds are a first mortgage on all the property. The company is earning four times the interest charges. There is only \$3,000,000 of bonded indebtedness while the property on the books of the company stands at \$8,000,000. The directors of the company include a number of New York millionaires. The bonds therefore stand well.

Farm Lands, Altoona, Pa.: 1. I do not advise you to put your money in any land proposition in a foreign section. Golden promises in the prospectus do not mean anything. 2. The five acre pecan orchard plots in the famous Yazoo Valley of Mississippi, offered with five-year-old trees already growing and that will bear in two years, is a business proposition. R. L. Biles & Co., Suite 106 New Bank of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., who are offering these plots on an installment plan with guaranteed title, invite my readers to write them for ample reference as to integrity and reliability and also for a copy of their illustrated free book. It will be sent if the reader will enclose two cents in stamps to the address given.

Speculation, Jacksonville, Fla.: I never have known of much profit through speculation in oil, mining, wireless or plantation stocks peddled around by agents. One can find a much better chance to speculate if he will buy the bonds of an established industrial company offered with a bonus of stock. Some bonds are now being offered in denominations as small as \$100. The investor in one of them who also receives some of the stock, has a much better chance than he would have in any of the numerous mining and similar propositions so extensively advertised. The bonds of the East Jersey Match Co. are in denomination of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 and are sold with a bonus of 33 1/3 per cent. stocks. Clarence S. Brown, Attorney-at-Law, 45 Wall Street, New York, will give you particulars. The offer is limited.

(Continued on page 355.)

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Wasted Money

YOU would worry if you had a man on your hands and he did nothing. Some of you have money that is idle. We can put it to work earning income for you 24 hours a day—Sundays and holidays included.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates earn 4 1/2% interest and take care of any sum from \$10 a month to \$100,000 or more.

Payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. with its capital and surplus of \$8,000,000.

Write us how much you would consider investing. Booklet free.

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Capital - \$4,375,000
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Leslie's Weekly.

7% Short-Time Notes 8% Double Security

Are you aware that when Banks lend money to their customers at 6% nominally they actually receive 7 to 8%? You, as an individual, can do the same. Let me show you how. Write for list of long-established, prosperous concerns, well rated in Dun and Bradstreet, whose notes I offer in small amounts. Collateral twice the principal of note. Highest references.

FREE BOOKLET.

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44 Exchange Place, New York

The Largest Aquarium in America.

(Continued from page 346.)

to each other? Do they recognize attendants? Do they sing? When we consider the answers, these questions are not as foolish as one might think at first hand.

Fish do sleep. If one were to enter the Aquarium at night, he would notice many of them in unusual positions. The file fish, black fish and groupers would be seen lying quietly in one corner of their tank. The hinds might be seen in a vertical position in the rock-work, and the trigger fish might be discovered leaning against the wall or lying flat on one side. Some of the fish rest partly on one side and use their under pectoral as a prop, the upper one being folded flat. The eyeballs of the sleeping fish move occasionally, although the fish are apparently unconscious. With a turning on of a light, they immediately awake and become active.

That fish hear has been proved by recent experiment. Although they are not affected by noises made above water, they are very sensitive to noises made under the water. Fish have no external ears, but they undoubtedly possess organs of hearing in some form. There can be little doubt that the sounds made by many kinds of fish are understood by others of their own species. They may not actually talk or sing, but many of them make distinct and characteristic noises, described as drumming, grunting, grating, snoring and singing. These sounds are in no way related to those made by the voice of man. The grating sometimes heard is produced by the fish rubbing one bone against the other. Among such bones may be mentioned the vertebrae and certain bones of the head and bones of the fins. The drumming noises are produced by a unique, specialized muscle which has been developed for the purpose of producing sound.

The Aquarium pugilists are those beautiful, vari-colored natives of tropical waters known as angel fish. Despite their name, they are natural scrappers and have to be watched closely or they will kill each other. Of unfailing interest to the visitors are the albino trout, which are pure white and have pink eyes. The hatcheries, located on the first floor, attract a great deal of attention. In these hatcheries there are more than a million eggs in different stages of development. Students find the mosquito larvae and adults, which are exhibited in large glass jars through which a free current of air circulates, well worth studying. Other small exhibits new to many visitors are sea anemones, shrimp, jelly fish and comb jelly, so arranged that they may be easily studied.

Visitors are always interested in how Aquarium specimens are transported. The majority of highly colored fish in the Aquarium are brought from Bermuda and the West Indies. They are captured by means of a fish trap placed in from one to twelve fathoms of water. The trap is constructed of galvanized wire netting. The entrance is V-shaped, turning down abruptly and forming a funnel. This is placed about nine inches from the bottom of the trap, so that the fish can swim freely under the entrance. The trap is baited according to the kind of fish to be captured. The collecting boat is fitted with a live well, and, as the traps are hauled, the fish are placed in this well and are taken to cars which are fitted with tanks for their reception. These cars are taken to the ship and the fish are hoisted on board in buckets and placed in tanks. The water is pumped freely through these tanks at the natural temperature until the northern edge of the Gulf Stream is reached, when artificial heat is applied to keep the temperature at about seventy-five degrees.

Among the native fish now in the Aquarium which make nests and care for their eggs and young are the black and rock bass, the different species of sunfish, crappies, catfish, stickle backs and mudfish—all natives of fresh water. The marine species which exercise guardianship over their progeny are represented by the sea horse, pipe fish and catfish. Fish were long credited with indifference to the fate of their young after the eggs had been deposited, but it is now known that the number of those that actively protect their nests and keep their young together is very great. In most well-regulated fish families it is

the father who stays home to watch the children. After the mother deposits the eggs, she deserts the nest. Another question the visitors often ask is how long do fish live in captivity. The majority of them live from two to five years, but there are a number of black bass that have been in the Aquarium over fifteen years and are still to all appearances youthful. "It is only by a stretch of the imagination," said Mr. Osborn, "that one can credit the statement that fish recognize their attendants. It is true that many of them become less shy, but if they do recognize individuals they are so indifferent about it that the question is still in doubt."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 354.)

L., Newark, N. J.: I have never advised the purchase of Cal. Co. stock. If I could sell without loss would do so.

S. St., New York: According to the annual report of the Central Leather there is little hope of a dividend on the common in the near future but I would not sacrifice the stock at a loss.

D., Huntington, W. Va.: Hartwell Mining stock at \$1.10 a share does not look good to me. Better buy something that has a ready market at all times as Wall Street securities have.

Subscriber, Homestead, Pa.: A number of insurance stocks have been offered mostly by agents who receive a handsome commission for the same. Give Wall Street securities the preference.

Bond Investor, Portland, Me.: The best way is to write to the parties who offer the 6 per cent. bonds, and ask for their booklets. They always contain references. 2. Six per cent. real estate gold bonds in New York are having a wider sale than ever.

C., Waconia, Minn.: I cannot advise you regarding the distribution of the C., B. and Q. surplus. If you are a stockholder you are entitled to information from the company. I would address the president accordingly.

Bond Bonus, Newark, N. J.: The 6 per cent. gold bond offered with a bonus of 40 per cent. in stock is that of the Long Beach Water Company of New York. The company is supplying water to the new seaside resort city at Long Beach, 45 minutes from New York City. The company is owned by the M. Ward Securities Co., Suite 1101, 241 Fifth Avenue, New York, for particulars.

G., Milwaukee: A profitable investment for a man of moderate means, if a gilt-edged security is sought, is a first mortgage bond of the highest quality but this will yield little better than 4 1/2 per cent. A business investment, carrying with it the ordinary risks of business could be placed in any of the well established dividend paying stocks or convertible bonds promising good returns.

M., Salt Lake, Mexico: Railway Steel Springs Pfd. is a fair speculative investment at the present price because there is a general belief that if no unexpected circumstances occur the railroad situation will gradually improve this year. All railway companies have been holding back orders for equipment because of the stress of the times. When they begin to buy a general revival in this line of trade is expected.

Eight Per Cent., Atlanta, Ga.: Short time notes pay a higher rate of interest because most investors prefer securities that run for a long time, so that they will not have to be renewed or replaced. Banks are heavy purchasers of short time notes and use their surplus funds in this way very profitably. A free booklet describing these notes paying 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. can be had by writing to William A. Lamson. He was formerly a national bank examiner. Address him at 60 Wall Street, Room 2701, New York City.

Confidential, Detroit, Mich.: 1. Money can be placed in any of the great trust companies to be held in absolute confidence and to receive interest until it is called for, but trust companies do not care to take small amounts. A thousand dollars or more would be accepted by nearly any of the large trust companies and there would be no question as to its safety at any time when it might be called for. 2. And no one ever knows that you had deposited it except yourself. The Central Trust Company of New York, 34 Wall Street, New York, is one of the strongest financial institutions in the country. Its president, Mr. J. N. Wallace, stands very high in financial circles.

G., Youngstown, O.: A good way to keep in touch with Wall Street is to read the literature sent out by leading banking and brokerage houses. This is usually prepared with much care for their customers. It often reflects market conditions intelligently and suggestively. Among other matter of this kind available to any of my readers who will write for it and mention Jasper is the very excellent Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. "Circular B" on odd lots of John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York; the booklet on fractional lot trading by J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., also members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York; Circular No. 353, giving carefully compiled information concerning eighteen of the more prominent industrial companies, which return a generous yield to the investor published by George H. Burr & Co., Bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York, a monthly market letter analyzing Wall Street conditions. Write for Circular 655 to Harvey A. Willis & Co., 13 Broadway, New York. Familiarity with the circulars and booklets of the leading Wall Street houses is a good schooling for any one.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1911.

JASPER.

With the Players.

(Continued from page 347.)

well known to be repeated here; although the drama differs materially in action from the opera, the main theme of the story is the same.

"THE PINK LADY," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM.

A musical comedy lacking music, but exploiting a half hundred or so of unusually pretty girls, including principals and chorus, opened at the New Amsterdam Theater this week. Of its kind it is good. Theater-goers who like ginger and go, with a full measure of nonsense that may be dismissed the moment one leaves his orchestra seat, will like "The Pink Lady." What there is to the plot deals with the complications pursuant to the action of an engaged young man, who takes a last fling on the eve of his marriage by inviting another girl out to luncheon. As a matter of course he is discovered by his fiancée, but not until after two acts of successful deception.

A number of lively songs and chorus numbers interpolate the dialogue. The

number which made the hit of the evening was sung by Louise Kelly, Alice Hegeman, Frank Lalor and William Elliott. The name of it is "Donny Did, Donny Didn't." The kiss waltz sung by Hazel Dawn, who plays the part of the Pink Lady, and "When Love Goes A-Straying," by Alice Dovey and Crawford Kent, were among the numbers winning repeated encores. Of the men in the cast, Fred Wright, Jr., John E. Young and Frank Lalor merit the greatest praise. Mr. Young was particularly pleasing on the opening evening with his foolish, half-sentimental ditty, "The Girl by the Saskatchewan." "The Pink Lady" is designed for a summer show. If it continues to please as it has done with its first week, it will probably live up to the expectations of its managers as to the length of its run. Hazel Dawn, who is advertised as a beauty, is neither more beautiful nor more musical than half a dozen others I could name offhand; but she does very well as *Claudine*, the cause of the play's complicated plot.

PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

The Deep Purple
I'll Be Hanged If I Do
The Bohemian Girl
The Piper
The Blue Bird
The Arrow Maker
The Hen-Pecks
The Balkan Princess
The Gambler
Everywoman
Chantecler
Excuse Me
The Slim Princess
Pomander Walk
The Concert
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
The Boss
The Spring Maid
Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford
As a Man Thinks
William Gillette
Vanity Fair
Thais
The Confession
The Pink Lady
Marching through Georgia
Ballet of Niagara and
The International Cup
Over-Night

Lyric
Collier's
Majestic

New Theater

Broadway
Casino
Maxine Elliott's
Herald Square
Knickerbocker
Gaiety
Globe
Wallack's
Belasco
Republic
Astor
Liberty
Cohan's
39th St. Theater
Empire
Lyceum
Criterion
Bijou
New Amsterdam

Hippodrome
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Sporting Gossip

By Ed. A. Goewey

THERE have been a great many "kicks" lately that President Ban Johnson, of the American League, is trying to block any change in the rules that will do away with elevated pitchers' boxes. Here is what Mr. Johnson has to say on the subject, and it should make his position clear: "I am always in favor of any new rule or change that will benefit the game. There is at present an outcry against elevated pitchers' 'slabs.' There is none such in the American League and would not be anywhere if the plainly worded rule were enforced. That rule permits the 'slab' only fifteen inches above the level of the home plate and base lines. This slight incline is for the purpose of drainage only and must be uniform. Our diamonds are surveyed and the reports of the surveyors are in my possession. By merely enforcing the existing rule, the slabs can be lowered everywhere so that the pitchers will have no appreciable advantage."

An interested follower of the boxing game recently asked the writer if there is any chance for Bill Lang to come back, after his recent defeat at the hands of Sam Langford, and in the future becoming a "white hope." The answer is: Not in a hundred years! Lang is down and out for keeps. There were thousands who figured that Bill must be the man to ultimately meet Jack Johnson, but they did not study the "dope" carefully. I have always claimed that Lang was more or less of a pugilistic accident, and his past performances prove the contention. He defeated Bill Squires (who never could fight) and old Bob Fitzsimmons, only after the latter had reached the Old Folks' Home age. After Burns had been badly thrashed by Johnson, Lang managed to get a draw with him, and that gave his stock a big boom. But he was not "the goods," made a bad showing with Al Kaufman and lost to Curran on a foul. Langford finished his career as a heavyweight-champion possibility. This leaves only two white boxers of any reliability—Kaufman and Oklahoma Morris—and today they are not in Johnson's class. The followers of fistiana had better forget about Johnson, Lang and the rest for a year or so and watch the lighter men. They will be rewarded with more excitement.

Do you know that James S. Sherman, Vice-President of these little old United States, is one of the most enthusiastic baseball fans in the whole country? Well, he is. Here is a good story that is being told about him, and it happened in Washington, back in 1889. After the regular season had closed, Manager Hart, of the Boston club, took his team to the capital city for a series of games during carnival week. It was the worst frost in baseball history and hardly one hundred persons turned out to see the first contest. But of that slim aggregation of fans, the only one who insisted upon paying the regular admission was Mr. Sherman, and he was disgusted that the game was turned into a farce.

The following is quoted from a recent statement made by Ban Johnson, president of the American League, and it is well worthy of being read over carefully and thoughtfully by every baseball fan the country over. "I desire to state that I do not subscribe to the opinion, entertained by a majority of patrons, that the game's progress in prestige and popularity in recent years is due solely to the improvement in individual and team work on the ball field. I do not yield to any one in admiration for and appreciation of ball players as a class; but, while according them full credit for contributing to the advancement of the game as an attraction through the elevation of the standard of play within the last decade, I cannot withhold recognition from other agencies that each in its peculiar province has aided in putting the American people's chief pastime on a higher plane. The splendid governmental system under which organized baseball has been operated since 1902, the strict enforcement of discipline by league executives and umpires and the capable administration of club affairs without consideration of cost in securing first-class teams and supplying patrons with

superior accommodations have all been potent factors in developing a large and loyal following for professional baseball. Public confidence in the integrity of organized baseball is its best asset. Destroy that confidence and baseball will decline rapidly as a nation's sport."

Manager Fred Tenney believes that there is some good pitching left in Patsy Flaherty and he will give him a chance with the Doves this season.

As in seasons ago, George Wiltse is showing wonderful form in the Giants' practice games at Marlin. Say, wouldn't it be fine if, after the regular season started, George could only pitch nine innings without becoming physically exhausted and taking to the bench? George is about the best pitcher for five innings in either league, but five-inning games are few and far between.

Hughey Jennings has it all figured out just how the National League race is going to finish this year. "New York," he says, "will win the pennant, with Cincinnati second; Chicago will go back rapidly, and Pittsburgh isn't to be taken seriously." Hughey is a mighty good judge of the national game—but some of you will remember that the youth with the auburn skypiece was pretty badly mixed last year in his forecasts. However, if any of you care to canvass the question among old and experienced baseball judges, you will find that eight out of ten will pick the New York Giants to finish first in the National League race at the end of the 1911 season.

William Muldoon, once one of the world's greatest wrestlers, saw George Hackenschmidt for the first time recently when the "Russian Lion" wrestled at White Plains, N. Y. After looking Hack over, Billy expressed himself as being of the opinion that the great wrestler of to-day is the most marvelously developed man he has ever seen and examined critically.

"Lefty" Kellogg, the former New York State League pitcher, is making such a fine record with the Panama Canal League that Stanley Robison is making strenuous endeavors to secure him for the Cardinals.

Governor Cary has vetoed the Umsuler bill to legalize prize fights of twenty-five rounds in Wyoming.

Johnny Evers and Artie Hofmann are doing splendid work with the Cubs in the practice games. Both will be called upon to do yeoman service during the coming season, for there are some old-timers on the Chicago club who are going to demonstrate, this year that they have gone back, and quite far back at that.

Some sporting writers are putting out some tearful "dope" tending to show that good pitchers are often spoiled by managers who force them to change their style of delivery. The case of Rube Marquand is cited, and he is quoted as saying, "When I was a winning pitcher with the Indianapolis club, I used to bend back and swing with my whole body; but McGraw makes me stand up and use an overhand delivery all the time. I think this has affected my work with the New York team. I feel, however, that if I can once master the McGraw style, I will be more effective than I ever was." Now, it wasn't a change of style that made Marquand more or less of a joke with the Giants. McGraw paid \$11,000 to Indianapolis for his release, and the youngster arrived in the metropolis considerably inflated by ideas of his own importance. I know from inside gossip that he got on the nerves of old-timers on the club and they made his life unpleasant while reducing his bump of self-esteem. I have seen games in which he nearly pitched his arm off, when it looked as if the men in the field were deliberately throwing him down. Then, again, Rube used to lose his temper, and on occasions, when called from the box by McGraw, would slam the ball to the ground and act like a spoiled kid. But Rube is wiser to-day and, I think, has reached a better understanding with his club mates. As he wants to go into vaudeville next winter, he'll certainly do his best to make a good showing during the 1911 season. Stories about managers doing stunts that ruin \$11,000 players are too thin.

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LEGISLATING NOT EASY.

Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States.

NOBODY knows, who has not sat in a legislative body, how difficult the work of a legislator is. He has many things to think of; he is often called upon to give a vote upon a question which he cannot have completely studied. He has to balance between the duty which he owes to his party and the duty which he owes to his own conviction, and he has also to balance between the duty which he owes to his own convictions on a particular question and what he believes to be the wishes and views of his constituents. The people ask for much more from a Legislature than they were in the habit of asking twenty, thirty and forty years ago. The problems of the people become

Geography and the natural laws of trade, if uninterrupted by an utterly unreasonable wall, would give us a north and south business of large extent and necessarily beneficial to both. Why, then, should we hesitate?

THE BATTLE FOR THE CHILD.

Dr. Felix Adler.

THE MOVEMENT to abolish child labor is steadily progressing, though with uneven acceleration, in every part of the country. The battle for the child and for the interests of civilization, which are jeopardized by the premature employment of children in industry, is not yet won. The National Child Labor Committee appeals to right-minded men and women everywhere to give their continued attention and lend



JAMES BRYCE.

Who points out the new problems the legislator must solve.



FELIX ADLER.

With decided views on the great educational question of the day.

more intricate and more difficult, the demand for new experiments in constitutions and in forms of government becomes always insistent.

SUGGESTS A BUSINESS COURT.

George W. Perkins.

I HAVE long believed that we should have at Washington a business court, to which our great business problems could go for final adjustment when they could not be settled otherwise. We now have at Washington a Supreme Court, composed, of course, of lawyers only, and it is the dream of every young man who enters the law that he may some day be called to the Supreme Court bench. Why not have a similar goal for our business men? Why not have a court for business questions, on which no man could sit who had not had a business training, with an honorable record? The supervision of business by such a body of men who had reached such a court in such a way would unquestionably be fair and equitable to the public. Furthermore, it would not take out of business that invaluable asset, individual initiative. It would leave the every-day management of business untrammelled and allow men free swing to devise ways and means to improve, enlarge and develop our domestic and foreign commerce.

WHY SHOULD WE HESITATE?

President Taft.

CANADA is at the parting of the ways. If we now reject this opportunity to bring about closer business and trade relations and insist upon the continuance of an artificial wall between the two countries—which differ no more in conditions of labor and production than do Kentucky and Tennessee or Georgia and Alabama—we shall throw away an opportunity for mutual benefit not likely to recur. It will be a course as blind as that which was followed by the colonies under the articles of confederation, when each colony taxed the imports from every other colony—a disastrous policy, which was the main cause for the adoption of the present Constitution and its interstate commerce clause. Canada is our good neighbor. Against her alone, of all the powerful nations of the world, we have felt under no necessity to establish a navy or fortify our frontier. For nearly a hundred years, under an agreement that has attracted the admiration of all promoters of international peace, we have had no battleships and no forts between us and her. She is our natural customer; we are her natural customers.

their unrelenting support to the efforts now being made to remove from this country the curse of child servitude and to secure to the child the right to acquire in early years the physical strength and education which will enable it to become an efficient worker later on.

THE PROFIT ON A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

W. M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company.

A SUIT of clothes bought for the President of the United States yields a profit to the man who made the cloth of not over thirty-eight cents on that suit, and these figures have been challenged by manufacturers from Pennsylvania, who have stated to me that their profit was less than half of that. I have seen overcoats made from the cloth of my own mills, overcoats for boys, on which the net profit to us was less than nine cents. I merely mention these figures to show you how closely fought the woolen manufacturing business is, and that the high price of clothing is not due to the tariff nor yet to the manufacturer, but to the middleman, whose expenses are very great, and to the retailer, who also has large expenses to meet in the way of rentals and much advertising in the newspapers of the country. If the newspapers appreciated that feature, I doubt if they would raise a single letter against Schedule K.

A PROTEST FROM THE GRANGE.

N. J. Bachelder, Chairman National Grange's Legislative Committee.

THIS, however, is not the occasion for a discussion of the general question of protection versus free trade. The sole question before the American people is whether we shall have free trade in all farm products and high protection for manufactured articles. We understand that you are a protectionist. What kind of protection is it that would compel the farmer to pay from forty to sixty per cent. duties on everything he buys and subject him to free-trade competition in farm products which can be produced more cheaply in Canada than in this country? You know that the price of farm land is much lower in Canada than in the United States. You know that the wages of Canadian farm labor are much lower than we have to pay. You know that the Canadian farmer buys his manufactured articles cheaper, because his tariff duties on foreign goods is lower. You know that the farm lands of Canada are mostly virgin soil, requiring no fertilizers, while our lands have been cropped so long that we must use immense quantities of fertilizers.

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Warning for Farmers.

THE United States Department of Agriculture is sending out the following information on dodder in Chilean red-clover seed: Since July 1st, 1910, twenty-three lots of clover seed of probable Chilean origin, aggregating 370,000 pounds, have been imported into the United States. In all of these shipments two kinds of dodder seed characteristic of Chilean red-clover seed are present. At a normal rate of seeding, these shipments are sufficient to seed approximately 46,000 acres, and at this rate of seeding an average of approximately 450 dodder seeds would be sown on each square rod. The sowing of this Chilean seed this spring means that the clover crop on a considerable proportion of the area on which it is seeded will be destroyed by dodder, and farmers should be on their guard against purchasing this seed. Unfortunately most of these importations have gone into the southern part of the clover-producing region, where this dodder will undoubtedly prove disastrous. This Chilean clover seed is itself especially fine-looking seed, being dark colored and approximately fifty per cent. larger in size than ordinary red-clover seed produced in the United States. It will, therefore, doubtless receive a ready sale on account of its fine appearance.

Southern Cattle Quarantine.

NEARLY eleven thousand square miles of additional territory have been released from the Federal quarantine for Texas fever or tick fever of cattle by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture, taking effect March 15th. This action is taken as a result of good progress made during the past year in the extermination of cattle ticks which spread the disease. The total area released from quarantine since the eradication of the ticks was systematically undertaken in the summer of 1906 by co-operation between Federal, State and local authorities now amounts to nearly one hundred and forty thousand square miles, and includes territory in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Okla-

homa, Texas and California. The released territory exceeds in extent the combined area of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The territory released by the recent order is as follows: In Virginia, the counties of Fluvanna and Chesterfield. In North Carolina, the counties of Stanly, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham, Wake and Franklin. In Tennessee, the county of Overton and portions of the counties of Fentress, Polk, Lincoln, Lawrence, Benton and Madison. In Mississippi, portions of the counties of Marshall and Benton. In Oklahoma, the county of Kiowa and portions of the counties of Greer, Jackson, Swanson, Caddo, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln and Pawnee. In Texas, the county of Cottle and portions of the counties of Hardeman, Howard and Mitchell.

The order also prescribes regulations for the territory remaining in quarantine, which includes the entire States of Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, and parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California.

Digging for Bacon's Plays.

DEEP interest is taken in England in the work instituted by Dr. Orville Owen, of Detroit, Mich., who believes he can find evidence that Bacon was the author of the works commonly attributed to Shakespeare by digging near Chepstow, on the banks of the river Wye. Dr. Owen is confident he can unearth evidence that Bacon was the greatest writer of all time, that Shakespeare was an ignorant play actor, and, of course, incidentally that Stratford-on-Avon is enjoying a fame that is based on stolen glory. Dr. Owen declares that the secret of the whereabouts of the original manuscripts of Bacon's works was extracted by him from ciphers contained in Shakespeare's plays. It is anticipated by Dr. Owen that not only the original manuscript of Shakespeare's plays will be found in the bed of the Wye, but diaries of Bacon and the story of his birth, with the reason which impelled him to adopt the cipher form of writing.

The Daughters of Royalty

A Page of Europe's Most Interesting Princesses



ITALY.

Prince of Piedmont, born 1904; Princesses Margherita, Mafalda, and Giovanna, born 1901, 1902 and 1907 respectively.



SWEDEN.

Crown Princess and Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910.



ROUMANIA.

Prince Carol, born 1893, and Princess Marie, born 1900.



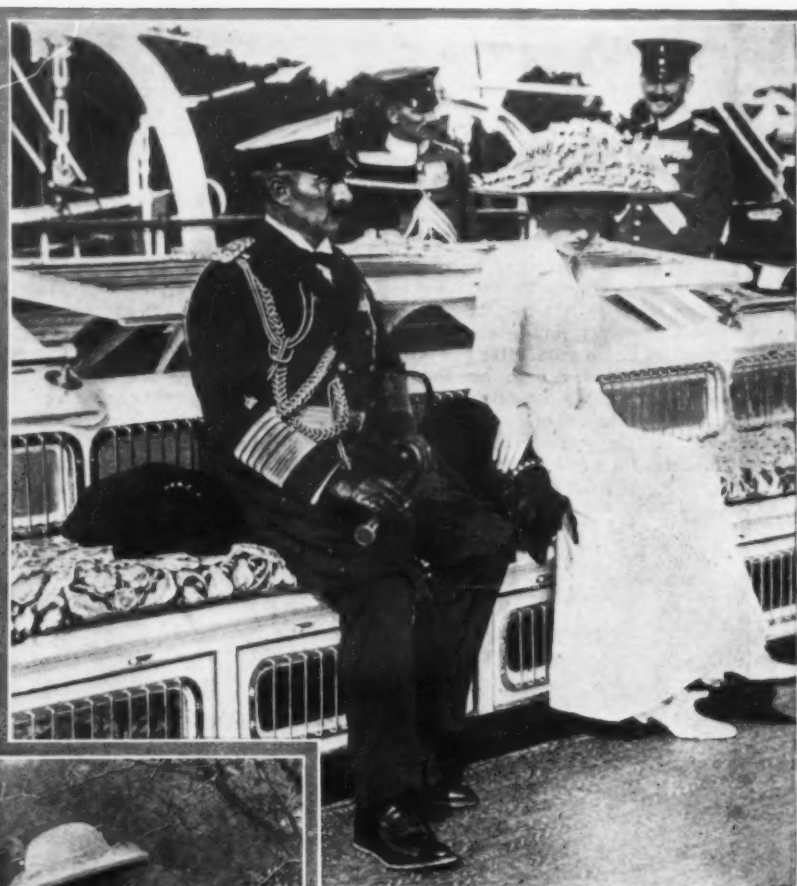
ENGLAND.

The Princess Patricia, born March 17, 1886.



BULGARIA.

Princesses Eudoxia, born 1898, and Nadejda, born 1899.



GERMANY.

The Kaiser and Princess Louise, born September 13, 1892.



GERMANY.

Crown Princess Cecilie, born 1886.



RUSSIA.

Olga, born 1895; Tatjana, born 1897; Marie, born 1899; Anastasia, born 1901, and Alexis, born 1904.



HOLLAND.

Juliana Louise Wilhelmina Marie, born 1909.



BELGIUM.

Princess Marie Jose de Belgique, born 1906.

Mary Ellen's Ma.

(Continued from page 350.)

After extracting a promise to be taken "next time," Michael, aged eleven, undertook the duty of corralling the rest of the family at bedtime; and Mary Ellen, now forgetful even of Mamie Reilly's sneers and the coveted red beads, started off with her ma for Wonderland.

Two more dazzled visitors never passed under the brilliantly lighted entrance arch to the Park. Once inside, their feelings were quickly rent asunder in deciding where to direct their bewildered senses. A tall, stalwart policeman near the entrance, noticing their dazed hesitancy, stepped up to them and said,

"Better follow the crowd to the right, ma'am."

Mary Ellen's ma gave him a grateful glance, which swept on to one of admiration as she noted his strong, smooth-shaven face and his iron-gray hair.

"Sure and a uniform is allus becomin'!" she remarked to the deaf ear of Mary Ellen, who by this time was caught in ecstatic wonder over the "bumpers of the bumps."

Along with the crowd they gaped, open-mouthed and wide-eyed, at the free exhibitions which lined the boardwalk around the Park. The "merry-go-round" was the only device they had ever seen before, and, in appreciation of her old-time acquaintance with it, Mary Ellen was treated to a ride by her ma. Surely not even Mamie Reilly was having as good a time to-night as her own Mary Ellen, thought the pleased little woman as she watched her eldest offspring sit proudly erect upon her revolving wooden horse.

When they had at last completed the wondrous circuit of magic entertainment and again neared the place of their entrance, Mary Ellen's ma took cautiously from her slender purse and bought some taffy from a candy booth for the little kiddies at home. The woman in charge of the booth gave two extra pieces to the eager-eyed Mary Ellen, who, as she ate one, remarked,

"Why, ma, they ain't half as good as that butter scotch candy ye made us onet." Whereupon her ma ate one with the same resulting opinion.

Before they had reached the exit, an idea had flashed into the alert mind of the little widow, and, catching sight again of the nice policeman who had guided them earlier in the evening, she made her way with determined step toward him.

He touched his cap politely as she spoke. "Sir, will ye kindly tell me how a budy gets a right to sell things in here?"

"By concession, lady," he answered graciously.

"Where do ye get 'em?" she continued, now more than ever in the dark. "From the manager, I believe," he laughed pleasantly.

"Thank ye, sir," she replied, as she walked on out, her resourceful mind possessed of a fresh idea by which she could learn what she wished to know.

A new light of hope shone in her soul and she announced to Mary Ellen the next morning that she would not be home at the usual hour that night, as she had to go to Mrs. Bromley's house after she quit work.

Accordingly it was after nine o'clock that evening when she came home, laden with bags and packages from the neighboring grocery. She sat late that night, feverishly waiting for the golden-brown butter scotch wafers before her to cool and harden.

Had she forgotten the magic mixture of ingredients which produced such a flavor and consistency that in Ireland, before her marriage, when she had made them for Mistress Althea Duncombe's church fair, they had become famous from one emerald hillside to another? Only once since had she tried them, and then with indifferent success.

It was almost dawn when Mary Ellen's ma crept into bed, smacking her lips in satisfied assurance that her hand had not lost its cunning in the art of producing an unusual sweetmeat.

A day later she was apprised of the

fact that Mr. Bromley, after testing her wares through the critical taste of his own family, had no further doubt as to their merit and had made arrangements for her concession at Wonderland, for which she might pay him out of a percentage of her proceeds.

"And what do ye think?" exclaimed Mrs. Reilly, of 144 Avenue A, two months later, to her friend, Mrs. O'Malley, after church.

"What?" questioned her eager listener, who quickly recognized the introduction to a delectable bit of information.

"Do ye know," began Mrs. Reilly, "that my friend, Mrs. Higgins, is a very successful business woman? Sure and she has a beautiful candy booth at Wonderland Park!" She paused here dramatically, that nothing might be lost in the telling. "Yes, I saw her myself only the day before yesterday, standin' in one of them booths, with placards on it that said, 'Famous Shamrock Butter Thins.' That's what she's named 'em. She said business was fine. Oh, yes, we talked together quite a while," she added, betraying an appreciation of the honor accorded her.

"I always thought she was a fine lady," agreed Mrs. O'Malley.

"Yes, and a pretty one, too. She can't be much more'n thirty-five, if she's that. And ye oughter see the children—dressed as fine as a fiddle! Ye know, Mary Ellen's jest my Mamie's age. She didn't come to Mamie's party the other day, and I'm wonderin' why. Sure she's got enough clothes," she reflected aloud. Then, recovering herself, she proceeded with her subject in a tone of whispered confidence: "They do say that some well-to-do bachelor policeman spends most of his time round the little widow's booth and takes her home every night," and Mrs. Reilly drew back with an air of having delivered her all.

"Do tell!" ejaculated the astonished Mrs. O'Malley. "Well, I guess I'll go over to Wonderland and call upon her," she added.

"Be sure and get some of her butter thins—they melt in your mouth." And the corpulent Mrs. Reilly moved on to relate the rise in fortune of the Higgins family to the next parishioner.

Jerry Quinlan, the handsome policeman who had claimed the admiration of Mary Ellen's ma from the time of her first visit to Wonderland—now over four months ago—stood waiting patiently to escort the manufacturer of Shamrock Butter Thins home. Her heart sang inside and her voice hummed its happiness as she tidied up after the last day's business of the season.

"Well, aren't ye goin' to congratulate me on my success?" she asked, after relating to him the profitable results of her four months' business.

"Yes, of course," he replied dispiritedly.

"Well, it's a warm tone you're usin'!" she chided him.

"I know; but I don't want ye workin' so hard," he exclaimed impetuously, "when I've got enough for the both of us. What do ye say, little woman?" he pleaded earnestly.

Mary Ellen's ma stopped short in the midst of locking up.

"And ye're thinkin' ye want me with all of the kiddies?" she hesitated, with a quizzical glance.

"Sure! It's the finest ready-made family ever!" he assured her. "I've plenty fer us all. I've never had no one to spend on, and I've saved till now I own a flat building. Maybe you've seen it—144 Avenue A," he added, with a touch of pride in his tone.

"Well, I never!" ejaculated the surprised little woman. "Then the Reillys, on the second floor, are yer tenants, ain't they?"

"Yes," assented the big fellow. "And would ye like to live there?" he asked.

"Yes, in the second flat!" she answered, with a triumphal twinkle of the eye, as she stepped down from the booth and on the arm of her chosen prince left the artificial fairyland forever behind, to enter a real land of magic happiness.

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

The years drop away and one grows young in Yellowstone Park. In this vast Rocky Mountain domain of 3,312 square miles, at an average elevation of 7,500 feet, are canyons, cataracts, geysers, hot springs—a store house of wonders and curiosities. No better place in all the world could be found to commune with nature, rest the mind and rejuvenate the body.

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Bizarre trained gown in old rose supple satin and lace with Empire girdle and slashed skirt.



Good lines are obtained with overskirt effect over petticoat slashed at either side.



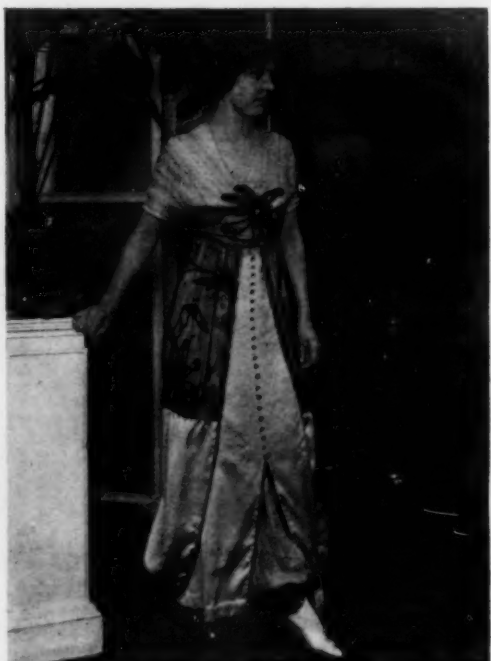
Only the extremely slender can wear the scant bloomers. At their best they are inartistic.



A suggestion from the Greek is shown in this gown of black satin with fine bead trimming.



The front view of the scant bloomer gown worn by the slender woman on the left.



The pasha skirt at its best is built along the lines of the sheath skirt showing only a suggestion of bloomer.



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Only a brave woman will adopt the extreme pasha skirt now worn by dressmakers' manikins in Paris.



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